Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. NUMBER 106.

to all the middle States? Are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York weary of the war? Are they willing to say to the States in rebellion, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" Are they ready to confess that all their past efforts have been causeless and in vain, and to recall their gallant soldiers from the battle field? Not at all—not at all! But they do say, in emphatic and imperative tones, that they are wholly dissatisfied with the manner in which the war has been conducted.

Minor causes have unquestionably aided in the results before us. The agents of secession at the North have used every means of perverting public opinion; many men have been frightened by the threat of the draft; such of the trading class as have no principles but their pockets, have desired a return of the easy prosperity of peace; old prejudices of party have been appealed to, and the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men to the army have produced their local changes. But these influences all together were as nothing to the depression, amounting almost to despair, which the inactive and expectant policy of the administration has produced in the hearts of the warmest and sincerest supporters of the war. The whole nation, after its gigantic preparations and sacrifices, has looked for adequate returns—and looked in vain. It saw its armies not used in the field, but perishing in pestilential swamps; it saw its treasures wasted in long winter encampments or in fruitless coast expeditions; and it saw a huge burden of debt rolling up, larger and larger every day, with no prospect of greater military efficiency than had marked the eighteen months of the past. It remonstrated, it expostulated, it advised, and it implored, and though it was constantly put off by the rose-colored sixty-day vaticinations of Seward, it found itself further from the goal at the end of each sixty days than it was at the beginning.

These repeated disappointments were more than any people could well endure. They waited patiently enough, and the more earnest friends of the administration, indeed, disguised their discontents, abated criticism, overlooked faults, and maintained a part of confidence and composure which current events scarcely justified, in the hope of a rapid change of policy and speedy improvement. Meanwhile, others, not so well disposed to the persons or party in power, have availed themselves of the pervading sentiment of distrust to organize an opposition. They have been joined by all the elements of discord in the community, by open and secret disunionists, by the sympathisers with the South, by the turbulent spirits who would gladly see a civil war at the North, by capitalists who have selfish schemes, by the timid, afraid of the draft, and by the large foreign influence which seeks the restoration of trade. But their most powerful assistant has been the discouragement and apathy diffused everywhere by our military failure. They have triumphed, not in their own strength, not by the presentation of any new, peculiar, and effective policy, but through sheer force of general dissatisfaction. Let the authorities at Washington be rebuked significantly, it is said on all sides, and they will do better for the future.

We trust they will; we trust the incidents of the day have impressed upon their minds two solemn and important lessons: First, that war, when it has been undertaken, is to be fought as war, according to war principles, and not as politics, according to the interests of individuals or classes, or the schemes of wily intriguers and managers. The mistake of the administration, from the beginning has been that it has regarded the war not as a deadly and inevitable encounter between two forms of society struggling for the mastery of a continent, but as a neighborhood feud, which must end in a compromise, mutual conciliation, and a final shaking of hands. It has accordingly allowed at the head of the armies generals who sought to exhaust both sides by delays, rather than to fight battles; who have never made attacks, and who, when they were forced into fight and won victories, were certain never to follow them up. And for the same reason it has not supplied the nation or the armies, until recently, with any definite method of dealing with the enormous evil of slavery, which was the cause of the war, and which, as the whole world confesses, will determine the end of the war. But hereafter, the nation says to it, remove all the do-nothings; make war in earnest; strike your blows at the heart of the enemy's resources and power, and literally and at once crush out this infernal rebellion.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS.

Members Elected on the 4th day of November, 1862.

NEW YORK.

District.
1—*Henry G. Stebbins.*
2—*Martin Kalbfleisch.*
3—*Moses F. Odell.*
4—*Benjamin Wood.*
5—*Fernando Wood.*
6—*Elijah Ward.*
7—*John W. Chanler.*
8—*James Brooks.*
9—*Anson Herrick.*
10—*William Radford.*
11—*Charles H. Winfield.*
12—*Homer A. Nelson.*
13—*John B. Steele.*
14—*Erastus Corning.*
15—JOHN A. GRISWOLD, (probably.)
16—ORLANDO KELLOGG.
17—CALVIN T. HULBURD.
18—*Isaiah Blood*, (probably).
19—SAMUEL F. MILLER.
20—AMBROSE W. CLARK.
21—*Francis Kernan.*
22—DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN.
23—THOMAS T. DAVIS.
24—THEODORE M. POMEROY.
25—DANIEL MORRIS.
26—GILES W. HOTCHKISS.
27—ROBERT V. VAN VALKENBURGH.
28—FREEMAN CLARKE.
29—AUGUSTUS FRANK.
30—*John Ganson.*
31—REUBEN E. FENTON.

ILLINOIS.

1—ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
2—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
3—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.
4—C. M. HARRIS.
5—OWEN LOVEJOY.
6—JESSE O. NORTON.
7—*John R. Eden.*
8—*John T. Stuart.*
9—*Lewis W. Ross.*
10—*A. L. Knapp.*
11—*J. C. Robinson.*
12—*Wm. R. Morrison.*
13—*Wm. J. Allen.*

MICHIGAN.

1—F. C. BEAMAN.
2—CHARLES UPSON.
3—J. W. LONGYEAR.
4—F. W. KELLOGG.
5—R. C. TROWBRIDGE, (probably.)
6—JOHN F. DRIGGS, (probably.)

WISCONSIN.

2—*James S. Brown.*
2—ITHAMAR C. SLOAN.
3—AMASA COBB.
4—*Charles A. Eldridge.*
5—E. L. BROWNE, (probably.)
6—LUTHER HANCHETT.

MINNESOTA.

1—WILLIAM WINDOM.
2—IGNATIUS DONNELLY (probably.)

KANSAS.

A. C. WILDER.

MISSOURI.

1—F. P. BLAIR, (probably.)
2—HENRY T. BLOW.

Col. Boyd, radical emancipationist, is elected in the Springfield District. The remainder of the State is not heard from.

NEW JERSEY.

Four Democrats and one Republican elected.

DELAWARE.

One Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nine Republicans and one Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats 35; Republicans 44, with the remainder of Missouri to hear from.

The Democrats have possibly elected one member from Michigan, in the 6th District.

Democrats in *italics.* Republicans in SMALL CAPS.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Returns Compared with the Constitutional and Presidential Votes.

Counties.	1862. Rep.	1862. Dem.	Constitu'n. Ag's't.	Constitu'n. For.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
Previously reported	15,185	16,416	27,843	10,757	38,650	9,717
Carroll	700	....	1,343	....	1,164	....
Clinton	....	800	....	301	....	547
Coles	....	300	38	....	29	....
Cumberland	....	450	....	260	....	303
Douglas	....	150	219	....	180	....
De Kalb	1,020	....	1,907	....	2,084	....
Dupage	654	....	968	....	987	....
Iroquois	313	....	822	....	474	....
Kendall	838	....	1,174	....	1,249	....
Monroe	....	1,000	....	42	....	556
Pike	....	1,143	....	636	....	462
Randolph	....	600	....	318	....	433
St. Clair	....	400	1,371	....	668	....
Schuyler	....	700	....	503	....	603
Washington	....	300	295	....	....	772
63 Counties	18,740	21,969	35,815	12,804	40,481	13,229
Majorities	....	3,219	23,011	....	27,183	....

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 7, 1862.

The official returns elect Lovejoy by something over 300 majority.

OSWEGO, Ill., Nov. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Republican majority in Kendall county is 838. J. J. COLE, County Clerk.

MIDDLEPORT, Nov. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Ingersoll's majority in Iroquois county is 313. Addison Goodell, Rep., is elected to the legislature by about 50 majority—the district consisting of Iroquois and Ford.

SYCAMORE, Nov. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Ingersoll's majority in DeKalb county will be 1,050.

WHEATON, Nov. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The vote of Dupage county stands: Ingersoll 1,174, Allen 520. Ingersoll's majority, 654; Norton 1,175, Dickey 519. Norton's majority, 656.

Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7, 1862.

The emancipationists in the interior have elected members of the legislature in Phelps, Pulaski, Marion, Perry, Lewis, Adair, Shelby, and probably other counties. Boyd is still ahead of Phelps in the Springfield district. The Hannibal district is in doubt between Hall (present member) and Green (emancipationist.) Green carries Marion, Lewis, Adair, and probably Ralls county, while Hall carries Howard and Randolph. Probably it will require the vote of Col. Glover's regiment to decide the contest.

Blow (radical emancipationist) receives a majority in Phelps and Pulaski counties. This is carrying the war into Africa.

The emancipation vote of the interior surpasses our most sanguine expectations.

Blair's election is claimed by the *Union* as certain. He expects to throw out a large majority given for Knox by Osterhaus' division, and to count a large majority for himself given by regiments raised under the recent calls. Knox expects to throw out this vote, so that the question is unsettled.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 7, 1862.

Blair has over 500 majority in the Missouri regiments in Gen. Dodge's division.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Blair's majority in the 1st Congressional district, leaving out the soldiers vote, is 557. Returns from the army will probably increase it to 1,000.

Information from the 5th district represents the vote between General Thomas L. Price and McClary close, with the chance in favor of the latter.

General Loan, Union emancipationist, is undoubtedly elected in the 7th district.

Wm. A. Hall is elected in the 8th district by some 400 majority.

J. S. Rollins is elected from the 9th district by a small majority.

Returns from the State are yet megre, but it is safe to assume that a majority of the members of the legislature elected are for emancipation.

PILOT KNOB, Nov. 5.—The following is the vote of the soldiers: 3d Missouri volunteers—Blair, (conservative,) 52; Knox, (radical emancipation,) 255; Blow, (radical,) 25; Nelson, (conservative,) 4.

12th Missouri—Blair, 9; Knox, 238; Blow, 58; Nelson, 4.

17th Missouri—Blair, 9; Knox, 243; Blow, 62; Nelson, 0.

The 4th and 5th Missouri cavalry give a majority for Knox. Missouri batteries also give a majority for Knox.

Kansas Election.

The radical Republicans of Kansas have swept the State against a combination of Democrats, secessionists, sore-heads, bolters and conservatives—electing Carney governor and Wilder to Congress, and carrying both branches of the legislature by decided majorities. The city of Leavenworth gives 473 Republican majority, and the county 800; Doniphan county fully 500 majority, and Douglas 400. Commenting on the result in the State, the Leavenworth *Conservative* says:

The election is over, and there can be no doubt of the success of every candidate on the Republican ticket. This is a result which will give joy not only to a vast majority of the people of Kansas, but to all men throughout the loyal North who desire to see the President's emancipation policy fully sustained. If other States have done as well as Kansas, all will be well; but division of counsels in this hour of peril cannot but result in evil consequences. Our election had a national significance, and for this reason we adhered strictly to the Republican nominees and advocated their election with all the earnestness in our power, although there were many things connected with the canvass which did not meet with our approval and have not our endorsement. Our candidates were fully committed to the ANTI SLAVERY policy of the government, and that fact outweighed every other consideration.

☞ In Massachusetts, Governor Andrew, Union, is re-elected by 24,000 majority. All the Congressmen are Unionists, unless Mr. Sleeper, the peoples' candidate in the 3d district, should disappoint expectation. The others are all radical Republicans. The legislature is, of course, overwhelmingly Republican-Union.

☞ Little Delaware, a slave State, stands boldly up for the Union. Latest figures give Fisher (Union) for Congress nine majority—rather small; but then it is a small State. For governor, Wm. Cannon (Union) has about 100 majority.

A Dissertation on Postage Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Postage stamped envelopes were first introduced in this country in the year 1853, and although offered at the price far below that of the ordinary envelopes of the mode, they do not as yet seem justly appreciated by the public. There has been but slight variation in the number of stamped envelopes used annually. In 1854 it amounted to 261,486; in 1855, 23,747,150; in 1858, 35,784,275; in 1861 260,273; the latter being less than 15 per ct. of the issue of separate postage stamps, which increased from $55,000,000 in 1854 to $211,000,000 in 1861. The greater cheapness of government envelopes, as compared with those of the trade, is generally overlooked, because the purchaser of the former is required to pay the additional charge of postage—100 stamped envelopes are sold for $3.18, while the same number of plain envelopes, of similar quality, may be procured for about forty cents; but to this sum must be added $3.00, the value of the postage stamps which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be used in the mails, thus making 100 letters cost $3.40, or twenty-two cents more than when covered by government envelopes. It appears that persons who make use of unstamped envelopes pay for them about 100 per cent. more than if they employed stamped envelopes. The number of separate postage stamps used during the year ending June 30, 1861 was, as above stated, upwards of 200,000,000. Assuming that a like number of unstamped envelopes were used for letters at thirty-six cents per 100, which is a very low estimate, the cost thereof would have been $72,000; whereas, government envelopes would have cost the consumers only $36,000. Hence, a sum equal to the difference of amounts, namely, $36,000, may be considered as actually lost to the public, which is owing in a great degree to the want of proper appreciation of the advantage of the stamped envelopes. Objection is not unfrequently made to the government envelope either on account of its form, size or quality, or because of the danger of losing both the envelope and the postage stamp thereon, should it be misdirected or otherwise accidentally defaced, such objection the postmaster general has determined if possible to remove, and to this end proposes to arrange for embossing under proper restrictions the postage stamp on any envelopes that may be offered for that purpose by stationers, bankers, merchants, and other business men. Such parties will thus be enabled to procure stamped envelopes of any form and quality adapted to their own tastes, which are now so varied that they cannot be anticipated by the post office department. It is also believed that stationers will be induced to provide themselves with varied stamped envelopes suited to the wants of customers, making such envelopes, equally with the ordinary unstamped article, a regular portion of their stock in trade. It is deemed expedient, however, as a precaution against fraud, that that no one be permitted to enter into such trade without having first obtained from the postmaster general a regular license for that purpose, and that all private parties desiring to have their own envelopes stamped must be satisfactorily shown to be of good standing, and be required to have their names printed on the envelopes. They will then, on payment of the postage, obtain a permit to have the work done by the government contractor for stamped envelopes at New York.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Louisville and Nashville railroad is taking freight to Mitchellsville, Tenn. It is supposed that the entire road will be in running order by the 14th.

The rebels are reported as having crossed from Tennessee, with a large foraging train, into Whitely county, to forage in that county and along the Cumberland River. Steps are taking to prevent this outrage on the loyal mountaineers, to stop the rebels from procuring their subsistence in Kentucky, and to stop contraband trade in the State.

A man calling himself John W. Lee, from Knoxville, Tenn., pretending to be loyal, has been arrested by order of Gen. Boyle. He had over $100,000 with him, which was taken, and is held for the action of the authorities at Washington. He says the money belongs to loyal parties in Georgia. The military authorities think there is something fraudulent or wrong in the matter.

Gen. Boyle has sent to Cairo, for transportation to Vicksburg, 1,700 rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Buell, and will send thither about 1,000 more.

Snow Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 7—9 p. m.—Snow commenced falling thickly here at 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied by a strong easterly wind. There is no abatement of the storm up to this hour.

Death of Commodore Pendergast.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Commodore Pendergast, commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, died this morning of paralytic attack. He was sixty-two years of age, and has been in the naval service of the country over fifty years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Retreat of Gen. Lee to Gordonsville.

Gen. Reynolds Takes Possession of Warrenton.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CORPS AT CULPEPPER C. H.

The President Does Not Intend to Modify or Recall his Proclamation.

MORE TALK ABOUT CABINET CHANGES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1862.

Residents at North Mountain, near Winchester, report that only 6,000 rebels remain at Winchester, Lee having marched his main body away two or three weeks since, and before McClellan started. The march began, they say, just after a grand review by Jeff. Davis. Destination Gordonsville.

Several inches of snow fell to-day. It is cold for troops in the mountains.

In all the hospitals of the United States there are now nearly 56,000 sick and wounded soldiers. Nearly 12,000 are in the West, over 17,000 in the capital, the rest on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards—5,000 being at New Orleans.

The following Iowa doctors have been appointed examining surgeons by the commissioner of pensions: Isaac Windle, De Moines; E. T. Barrows, Davenport.

We are authorized to state that the commissioner of internal revenue, having increased facilities for supplying stamps, all orders received up to this time for stamps, for kinds already engraved, will be filled by the 15th inst. Within a short time stamps of all descriptions will be ready, and then an order will be issued requiring the use of stamps on all documents stampable under the law. Until the issue of this order the penalties for non use of stamps are considered operative and will be enforced in all cases where the stamps are obtainable.

Gen. Garfield goes with Gen. Hunter.

There is no truth in the rumor that French dispatches of a grave nature, looking toward recognition or intervention in any form. Correspondence has for sometime been going on touching occurrences at New Orleans, but it is not of a threatening nature.

The following deaths in Western regiments have occurred here: J. Henry, Co. C, 7th Wisconsin; Wm. Milne, corporal, Co. H, 31 Michigan; Jas. Crawford, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; Joseph Smith, Co. A, 1st Michigan engineers.

Gen. Reynolds has taken possession of Warrenton without firing a gun. The rebels are in force at Culpepper Court House, where, a deserter says, that Longstreet's corps, 25,000 strong, is stationed. Strong earthworks have been thrown up on the Rappahannock near Rappahannock Station.

There are not more than eighty rebel cavalry at Fredericksburg.

General Hunter's return to South Carolina does not indicate a purpose on the president's part to rescind or modify his proclamation, as the Democrats claim, but decidedly the contrary. All rumors to that effect are ridiculous and groundless.

General Hunter will leave within three or four days for the South, where he will have means for greater efficiency and be charged with the execution of plans far more important than any yet entrusted to any general in command of a sea coast expedition.

Governor Morgan's business here is exclusively connected with State matters, as payment and exchange of troops, &c.

Secretary Smith, on behalf of Indiana, will consent that his successor shall come from that State, and there is again some talk of Colfax.

To achieve that end his resignation may be delayed. It is authoritatively stated that Holt wont accept the secretaryship of the interior if tendered.

Lieut. W. B. Curtis has been appointed assistant adjutant general for Gen. Turchin; Col. Schmidt for Gen. Willich, Chas. Mason for Gen. Warren, and Geo. E. Spence for Gen. Dodge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The agent of the Associated Press inquired at the State Department to-day about current rumors. Mr. Seward promptly replied that the alleged consultations between himself and Buchanan were imaginary.

The reported propositions of Mercier, and alleged extraordinary meetings of the Cabinet are fabulous.

Gen. Martindale has been restored to duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—m.—The first snow storm of the season commenced here at 7 o'clock this morning. Up to this hour two inches of snow have fallen.

GAINSVILLE, Va., Nov. 6.—Gen. Sigel has so far recovered as to visit Thoroughfare Gap to-day. Cars run on the Manassas road as far as White Plains, beyond the Bull Run Range.

The affair of the conflagration at Haymarket is being thoroughly investigated by the provost marshal.

All was quiet along the left wing of the army of the Potomac to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The following is a special to the New York *Times:*

HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

An attempt was made this afternoon to drive in our pickets, stationed a few miles beyond New Baltimore. This time a larger force advanced to the attack, but on coming within range of our guns, a few well-directed shots caused them to change their front to the rear.

Cannonading has been heard to-day in the direction of Upperville. It was believed to proceed from Gen. Stoneman's advance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, RECTORTOWN, Va., Nov. 6—10 p. m.

As the particulars of the fight yesterday at Barbour's become known the more brilliant the victory is found to have been. The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined troops either army could produce. The rebels were under the command of Gen. Stewart, and the federals under the command of Gen. Pleasanton. The final result shows the rebels lost thirty-six dead on the field, and their wounded must have been numerous, and our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

Gen. Pleasanton to-day reports that Stonewall Jackson occupies Chester Gap with his command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock this afternoon, taking five prisoners belonging to the 3d Virginia cavalry and two infantry soldiers, who stated that their regiment had gone up the valley.

Gen. Bayard had a slight skirmish to-day on the Waterloo road, killing one man, wounding two, and taking ten prisoners, without any loss on his part.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Nov. 7.—The corps of Gen. Reynolds, belonging to Gen. McClellan's command, took possession of Warrenton yesterday. The rebels evacuated the place without stopping to fight.

An investigation into the causes of the conflagration at Haymarket has resulted in the conviction of two men of Gen. Steinwehr's command. A court martial has been ordered, which meets to-day, to try the cases.

It was intensely cold last night. This morning a snow storm commenced—the first of the season.

Loss of the Schooner Monarch of the Glen—Six Persons Drowned.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 7.—The schooner Scoville reports a small schooner capsized near the mouth of the river about noon to-day, supposed to be the Monarch of the Glen. The Monarch left Kelley's Island for Sandusky this forenoon with a crew of three, and three passengers, two named O'Reill, of Canada, and Mr. Thompson, of Cincinnati, all probably drowned.

Funeral of Col. Mathewson Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The remains of Col. Mathewson Reed, per Sonora, lay in state this evening at Platte's Hall. Preparations are made for an imposing demonstration to-morrow. His friends are making efforts to procure contributions sufficient to place the family of the deceased colonel in independent pecuniary circumstances, with every prospect of complete success.

Billiard Match.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—The billiard match between Foley of Cleveland and Kavanagh of New York was won by Kavanagh by 204 points.

FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

Important Movements of Gen. Grant's Army.

The Rebel General Pemberton at Hernando.

General Ransom has a Fight near Hopkinsville.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—Matters at Helena remain unchanged. Skirmishes are frequent, but there is no prospect of a serious attack. Hindman's men have been committing depredations on Union men, and the federals have retaliated, by destroying the plantations of the rebel leaders and sympathisers.

Col. McAuley's expedition to Bodso's Landing found no enemy. He took six citizens prisoners, two of whom wore the confederate uniforms.

The news from our army in the field is highly interesting. Important events are promised.

Nearly all of Gen. Holmes' troops have been taken to Holly Springs, where the rebels are still concentrating their forces.

Pemberton is now at Hernando, where he is said to have adopted a new and vigorous policy with regard to communication with Memphis. He is determined to cut it off altogether, as it is through that channel the news of confederate movements find their way North. The people near Memphis complain of his vigorous means.

The Memphis *Bulletin* reports a large rebel force on the 4th, near Collierville, seven miles from Memphis, and also on the road toward Somerville.

A dispatch to-day from Col. Lowe at Paducah to Gen. Tuttle, says there is no doubt that Gen. Ransom had fought yesterday afternoon. Cannonading was heard about 3 p. m. between Hopkinsville and Lafayette.

The following was received at headquarters from Fort Henry, at 9 o'clock last night:

"Our cavalry from Gen. Ransom's command were pursuing Woodward.

It is reported that they had an engagement with 1,500 rebels. Our troops were victorious. It is also reported that the rebels above Fort Henry have been reinforced, and meditate an attack on that place."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS via CAIRO, Nov. 7, 1862.

The gunboat which left Helena for below, returned without finding anything to call forth her thunders.

On Friday a detachment of the 46th Indiana, while on picket duty near Helena, were attacked by a large force of the enemy's cavalry. They were repulsed with severe loss. Federal loss one killed and one severely wounded. No attack is anticipated at Helena.

The wagons captured from the federals, a few days since, have been recovered. The enemy were endeavoring to conduct them across White River, at Clarendon, but our cavalry pursued them so closely that they were compelled to abandon them.

Gen. Hovey has command at Helena, in the absence of Gen. Carrol.

Gen. Pemberton came up to Hernando day before yesterday. His movements seem to indicate a change of policy along the confederate lines.

Troops are still being concentrated at Holly Springs. It is supposed to be a part of the confederate programme to attempt the recapture of Memphis. The interior between Memphis and the surrounding country is already much restricted. There was a large confederate force seen to-day at Collierville, seven miles south of Memphis, and they are said to be thickly scattered along the road towards Somerville. They turned back all the cotton on the road seeking a market at Memphis.

Several ladies of respectability were arrested and searched by the provost guard while passing the lines. Their trunks were filled with officers, clothing, and on their person were found letters and other contraband articles.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 7, 1862.

Gen. Ransom has doubtless had a fight with Woodward yesterday. Heavy cannonading was heard at Fort Donelson at 3 p. m., between Hopkinsville and Lafayette.

The following dispatch has just been received from Col Lowe:

"FORT HENRY, Nov. 7, 1862.

"Brigadier General Tuttle:

"At 9 o'clock last evening, our cavalry, from General Ransom's command, were pursuing Woodward. The report now is that there was an engagement yesterday with 1,500 rebels, in which our troops were victorious. It is also reported that the rebels have been reinforced, and meditate an attack at this point.

W. W. LOWE, Col. com'ding."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Norwegian.

Discussion of American Affairs in England.

GARIBALDI IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

FARTHER POINT, Nov. 7.—The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool, 23d, via Londonderry, 24th, has passed this point to Quebec.

The City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, 23d. The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d. Both vessels were supposed to be off Liverpool when the Norwegian sailed.

The weather continued very boisterous, and additional marine disasters continued to be reported.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Times'* city article referring to the resolution contemplated by the confederate government to collect 1,000,000 bales of cotton and sell them in Europe subject to all contingencies as to the date at which they can be shipped, says it is not without importance. Should the resolution be passed, there are probably many speculators who might be tempted into speculation; provided the margin of profit offered was very large. The writer suggests that perhaps the confederates by means of the Ovetto and other vessels, hope to break up the blockade of Charleston, or other ports during the winter.

The *Daily News* thinks the federal cause has never before looked so like success in its essential features. The South is almost at the last stage of exhaustion, while the North is nearly untouched in all its resources. All the European nations have to do is to wait. The event must be soon decided by other influences than those.

The *Times* of course takes directly the opposite view, and says more important than the news of battles, is the fact that New York money has at last began really to feel the dangers which threaten the country. With not a single confederate State conquered, or likely to be, with not one cent yet levied by taxation at the North, with an immense host of raw recruits to be paid their bounty, clothed and supported, with a gigantic mass of materials to provide for another invasion, the federal government finds its paper depreciated not far from a third in value. Although probably no invasion of Pennsylvania on a large scale is intended. A fresh raid across the Potomac impresses the federals with the conviction that the enemy is as full of spirit as ever. The article then expatiates on the interminable and indecisive nature of the battles in the West.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times* (Mr. Spence) again urges mediation or recognition on the ground that Europe cannot remain callous either to the suffering there or the horrors impending elsewhere. He thinks the contest but too likely to degenerate into a mutual butchery, and that England may then be driven to take up arms to end such an outrage on civilization.

The *Daily News* points to Charles Sumner's speech in Boston and its reception as a refutation of the *Times'* argument, that the emancipation scheme would be repudiated. It denounces the scandalous charges which have been brought against the author and abettors of the scheme.

Sir Benj. Brodie, a distinguished surgeon, died at his seat in Surrey on the 21st inst.

A cabinet council was to be held at London the day the steamer left Liverpool.

At a public meeting held at Oldham, resolutions were offered calling on the government to recognize the independence of the confederate States, as the only means of ending the civil war. An amendment was offered, declaring that recognition was impolitic, and likely to result in a war with the North. After a warm debate and uproarious proceedings, the original motion was declared carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

The destruction of American ships by the pirate Alabama caused a general advance in the rates of insurance at Lloyd's of 2@3 per cent. on all American ships. The advance demanded at Liverpool is even as high as five guineas.

FRANCE.—It is stated that Persigny and Fould have consented to remain in the cabinet, the Emperor having assured them that there is nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried steps in regard to Rome.

The council of state had resumed its sittings.

The bourse was firmer. Rentes on the 23d advanced to 71f80c.

ITALY.—The alarming accounts of Garibaldi's health continued. It was even rumored in Paris that he was dead. A Turin telegram of the 22d, however, says that he had been removed to Spezzia, and bore the removal well. The state of his health is slightly improved, but the papers still express much apprehension.

The 13th ult. being the anniversary of the union of the southern provinces to Italy was celebrated by fetes in all the principal towns. Perfect order was maintained.

The remittances of specie to Bombay for cotton continue to increase. The next steamer will take £75,000.

There was a heavy fall in American securities under the reaction in New York, reported by the City of Baltimore. All securities relapsed.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The City Theatened by Breckinridge and Cheatham.

Conflicting Accounts.

Excitement at Nashville and Louisville.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7, 1862.

A traveler arrived from Nashville to-day, which place they left on the 4th. On Tuesday, when he left, there was great excitement there. The citizens would not at any hour be surprised at the arrival of a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the place.

On Monday Gen. John C. Breckinridge was at Murfreesboro with 20,000 men, inclusive of Forest's 4,000.

Gen. Cheatham's corps of 15,000 was arriving at Murfreesboro, by the railroad from Chattanooga, as fast as the road could transport them.

The combined forces of Gens. Breckinridge and Cheatham's amount to 35,000.

Gen. Jo Johnson was at Knoxville, and would take the chief command at Murfreesboro, having been appointed to supersede Bragg. The understanding was that an attack on Nashville would be made on Wednesday or Thursday, unless Gen. Negley should be reinforced. Nashville was properly fortified. Gen. Negley had about 16,000 men. Sill's division encamped at Tyree Springs, twenty-three miles this side of Nashville, on Wednesday night, and other federal divisions were following. Sill's division could march to Nashville in time to be there pretty early on Thursday, if informed on Wednesday night that there was a necessity for their presence. If reinforcements went there in time, it was, at least, close work.

The Nashville *Union* of the 4th, says the rebels are receiving heavy trains of cars night and day, from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, carrying off immense quantities or grain, cattle, hogs, clothing and other supplies. A considerable force has been sent up to Murfreesboro to protect the stores and divert attention from their real purpose, which is to get provisions off as quick as possible. The *Union* learns, on the other hand, that a gentlemen captured with Mr. Lea has arrived and says there are not over 2,000 rebel troops, and Breckinridge has not been at Murfreesboro.

My informant thinks the report of a strong force threatening Nashville well founded.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—The community was somewhat alarmed this evening by a *Journal* editorial expressing fears for the safety of Nashville, based upon the representation of persons to the editor. We are assured that the rebel force there is much exaggerated, that J. C. Breckinridge is below Murfreesboro with only 3,500 men, that Sill's division is within supporting distance of Nashville, and that the reported movements of rebel troops from Chattanooga towards Murfreesboro is probably false, there being no bridge across the river at Chattanooga, and the rebels there having little or no transportation.

General Boyle to day caused the capture of several wagons of salt and other contraband articles, proceeding southward from here.

There was a very little snow last night, melting as it fell. Weather alternately clear and cloudy to-day.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi River.

EXPLOSION AND BURNING OF THE STEAMER J. H. DICKEY.

Passengers Scalded and Burned to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when ten miles above St. Genevieve, the steamer J. H. Dickey exploded one of her boilers, killing several and wounding others. The passengers were awakened by a violent shock, and rushing from their state rooms, found the boat had ran against the Illinois bank and lay fastened in the mud. In about fifteen minutes, while passengers were wandering about, not yet recovered from the alarm, another terrible shock shook the boat and the forward cabin was instantly filled with scalding steam. Numbers inhaled it and fell dying upon the floor. While the passengers rushed in panic to the scene, other horrors were added by fire breaking out in the cabins, and through the floor above. Great praise is due Capt. Musselman for his bravery and judgment. Among the killed were Captain L. F. Dodge of the 6th United States cavalry, of Philadelphia, and Henry E. Totten, clerk, were dangerously scalded, and several persons are known to have been blown overboard, and others jumped into the river in a panic and were drowned. At 8 o'clock next morning the steamer Warren came along, and brought the Dickey's passengers and crew to this city.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 7, 1862.

At Major General Curtis' headquarters a telegraphic dispatch was this morning received from General Lewis Merrill, dated at Hudson, November 6, to the purport that Lieutenant Gleason, of the Monroe county militia, with fourteen men, had captured the guerilla chief Williams and ten of his men, together with their arms, horses, &c. The guerillas surrendered with little show of resistance.

Col. W. H. McCown, a rebel colonel, has escaped for the second time from the military prison here.

Ninety-six guerilla prisoners arrived by the North Missouri railroad to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Governor Gamble has appointed Thursday, the 27th, thanksgiving day.

The case of Judge Luckland, recently arrested for the encouragement of the rebellion and opposition to the government in its prosecution of the war, &c., has been referred to Major General Curtis, whose decision in the matter has not transpired.

M. Drouyn De Lhuys.

The appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to to the post of French minister of foreign affairs, in place of M. Thouvenel, is a matter of some importance perhaps to this country, as it is said that he is more friendly to us than his predecessor. On this we shall not hazard speculation, believing that the soul of the French government is the will of Louis Napoleon. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been out of public life for six years, although up to 1855 he took a very prominent part in it, and is well known throughout Europe for his ability. This quality he early manifested. His father, who was a Parisian of great wealth, placed him at the College of Louis le Grand, where he bore off all the first prizes—was what in England is called "the first wrangler." His accomplishments and tastes naturally disposed him to enter upon diplomatic life, and he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Holland, and then to Spain, and afterward held a post in the office of foreign affairs. While in this employment, he became a successful candidate for a seat in the chamber of deputies, defeating a pro-ministerial opponent. When France was agitated by the Tahiti question M. Drouyn de Lhuys sided against ministers, and lost, thereupon, his place in the office of foreign affairs. He was prominent in his opposition to M. Guizot, in 1848. When Odillon Barrot became minister under Louis Napoleon, M. Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and wrote the instructions to Gen. Oudinot for the invasion of Rome. The counter-French view was from the pen of Mazzini. With a pitiless memory and trenchant rhetoric, the Italian assailed the French ministerial array of statements regarding the Republican government of Rome. The days of cheap republican embassies from Paris to London being declared over, M. Drouyn de Lhuys went with due state as embassador to the Court of St. James; and when that tremendous tempest in a teapot, the Don Pacifico brawl raged, he sustained the French interest in England. France sided with Greece, and the amicable relations between England and her were somewhat disturbed, but were soon harmonized. When the French republic was destroyed, M. Drouyn de Lhuys assumed a second time the portfolio for foreign affairs; but not liking the results of the Vienna Conference in 1855, he resigned his post, and the year after, his place as Senator. Since that period, as we have seen, he has not been in political life. He is understood to be more pro-papal temporalities than M. Thouvenel, and his appointment, therefore, has created some stir in Italian politics. As regards our own vast dominant war, and its tremendous issues, it is believed he is an improvement upon his predecessor in office.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Substitute. The sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for a substitute in addition to the government pay. Any able bodied man, wishing to serve his country in the war of the rebellion, can call at Room No. 3, Gamble's Building, No. 101 Washington street, Chicago. E. L. KNOTT.

WANTED—To buy a quantity of Books, either new or second-hand, in good order, suitable for a Circulating Library. Address through Chicago Post Office, "LIBRARY" stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED. HORSES WANTED. 300 Cavalry Horses, at the Phoenix Stables, corner of State and Adams streets, for which I will pay the highest prices in cash on delivery. WILLIAM PATRICK.

WANTED—By a steady man, a situation in a store as porter. Is able and willing to work and make himself generally useful. First class city reference given. Apply or address "M. C." Tribune Office, for one week.

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest prices. Please call on MORRIS PFLAUM, 31 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1121. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above articles for sale at 31 Wells st. bet. Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a single man a situation in a private family to drive carriage. Thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Best of city references given. Apply or address "W. W." Tribune Office, for one week.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse for a Boy child. Must take him to her home and be as near as possible a mother to him. Terms must be moderate. A woman in the country preferred. Address W. S. BERNARD, care of Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—A Sewing Machine. Any one having a good Sewing Machine for sale cheap can find a purchaser by addressing "D." Post Office Box 1466. Wheeler & Wilson's preferred.

WANTED—A purchaser for a Flouring Mill and Residence in the city of Ottawa, Ill. The Mill is of the first class, runs by water, three run of French burs, power for two, and is well arranged for merchant and custom work. The residence consists of two lots, two houses and stabling, many ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Will take one-half in improved land. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or to WM. EDMONDS, INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago. L. B. SAMPLE.

DOG LOST.—Five Dollars Reward.—Strayed or stolen last Friday, from Michigan avenue, an English Pointer Dog, about five months old. Answers to the name of MILO. Mostly white body, with tan head and ears. The name and residence of the owner was on a double chain collar when he left. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return him to the TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MISS CAMERON'S STUDIO. 47 CLARK STREET. Painting and Drawing taught; also, Photographs colored at reasonable rates.

STAVES, STAVES.—Lard, tierce and packing barrel staves and heading, in any quantity, for sale. Also, tight stave machines for sale. HURLBUT BRO. & CO., No. 56 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3649.

HEADQUARTERS MERCANTILE BATTERY, November 8th, 1862. Marching orders have been received, and every member of the Company is hereby ordered to report at camp this morning at 9 o'clock, under penalty of being advertised and arrested as a deserter. CHAS. G. COOLEY, Captain.

LOST—$10 Reward. A Cloth Purse, containing a Leather Pocket Book—the two containing about ninety dollars. Thirty dollars in United States Treasury Notes, eleven dollars in gold, and fifty cents in silver and some postage stamps, railroad tickets, &c., and the remainder in mixed currency. The finder, by returning it to Mrs. M. CASEY, northwest corner of Noble and Hubbard streets, will receive the above reward.

STRAY COW—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, a large Brown Cow. Has a white star in the forehead. The owner is requested to call for further particulars at KENNEDY & HALFIN'S Printing Office, Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street.

TAKEN UP—On the 6th inst., on Lasalle street, one sorrel horse. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges. JAS. H. WRIGHT, No. 80 Lasalle street.

FOR SALE—Sheep for sale in lots to suit to purchasers. Sixteen hundred head of Stock Sheep for sale at J. B. WHITCOMB'S, ten miles from Bloomington, on the road to Cheney's Grove, McLean County. Also, eleven hundred head of Sheep on the Cassidy Farm, five miles south of Chatham, Sangamon County, Illinois.

STRAYED.—Taken up at the Phoenix Sale Stables, corner of State and Adams streets, one Bay Horse and two Mules, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses.

FOR SALE—A young Horse, Single Harness and Saddle, cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 4 Clark street.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! FOURTH ANNUAL SALE. A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters, 45 cents per can, are now being received daily at 118 Randolph street. WARRANTED. Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates. HENRY SANBORN.

$25,000 TO LOAN AT low rate of interest from six months to five years, in sums from $500 to $1,000, and upwards. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, No. 48 South Clark st., (up-stairs.)

BARREL SALT. 1,000 bbls. Saginaw Fine. 300 bbls. New York Coarse. For sale at market price by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

GUNNY BAGS.—30,000 2 1-2 Bushel Gunnies. HEAVY WEIGHTS. Now arriving and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT! HUNTINGTON & CO., Wholesale Fruit Dealers, No. 7 Clark street, are now receiving daily invoices of choice New York and Michigan Apples, CATAWBA AND ISABELLA GRAPES, Quinces, Pears, Cranberries, New Cider, Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c., Which they offer to the retail trade of city and country in lots to suit at the lowest market rates. ☞ Orders solicited and promptly filled. HUNTINGTON & CO. Post Office Box 4136.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO. No. 8 Clark Street, 2 Doors above South Water. This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid ... CHAS. T. BOGGS, President. L. B. ASHABROOK, Cashier.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS. A large and well selected stock can be found at 86 Randolph street. Between Dearborn and State, CONSISTING OF BOYS' JACKETS, PANTS, VESTS, AND OVER-COATS, YOUTHS' FROCK AND SACK COATS, Pants, Over-Coats, Vests, &c. Also, a fine assortment of CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CAPE OVER-COATS, JUST RECEIVED. All of which will be sold at low uniform prices. DE GRAFF & POOLE.

PREMIUM FUNDS WANTED. We are paying a premium for notes of Bank of the State of Indiana. ALSO, DEMAND NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER, Wanted at Highest Market Rates. DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., BANKERS, corner Clark and Lake sts.

ROUND CHANGE CHECKS. (Size of Half a Dollar.) By far the neatest Change Check issued. Price, $4 for first 1,000, $3.50 for every additional 1,000. S. S. MILLAR, 55 CLARK STREET. Post Office Box 3518.

FREIGHT NOTICE. THE FIRST CLASS PROPELLER ALLEGHANY ON MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., AND THE PROPELLER NIAGARA, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., From Goodrich's Dock for Sarnia, connecting there with GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY —FOR— NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, And all State and Canadian markets. Freights promptly sent forward. A. WALLINGFORD, Agent, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

FOREIGN SALT.—Ground Alum and Cadiz in bags—now here and arriving. For sale by the cargo or in lots from store to suit purchasers; also, Turk's Island to arrive, by UNDERWOOD & CO., No. 187 South Water street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE. SPRINGFIELD, November 5th, 1862. Notice is hereby given that Auditor's Warrants, drawn on account of the "WAR FUND," Nos. 1 to 5052 inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after the 12th day of November, 1862. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 15th day of November, 1862, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No cattle admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers, Stags and Bulls not wanted. The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the first day of December, and as the Government may direct, 500 head of Cattle per week will be required to be delivered under this contract. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be retained until the completion of the contract. Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm. All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. Bids to be directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. [This guarantee must be appended to each bid.] The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, Nov. 7th, 1862. Notice is hereby given that Division No. 6 of this Collection District has been subdivided, and that hereafter that portion of it known as the Eighth (8) Ward of the City of Chicago will be known as District No. 12. A. B. Hoge, Assistant Assessor, Office No. 14, Ewing's Block, corner of Clark and North Water sts. ... PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor.

SALT! SALT! SALT! 1,800 bags Liverpool DAIRY Salt. 5,000 bushels Coarse Cagliari Salt, A very superior article for Beef and Pork. LADD & WILLIAMS, No. 189 South Water street.

LATEST AND BEST. VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE, AT A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S, 235 and 237 State street.

BURLAPS.—10,000 four bushel BURLAPS BAGS, For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

THE MODEL COOK, With two ovens, for COAL OR WOOD, surpasses all other Stoves in Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Nos. 235 and 237 State street.

100 BBLS IRISH MOSS, 50 Cases American Isinglass, 20 Bales New York Hops, 20 Bbls. Rosin, 50 Bales Assorted Corks, 50 Terra Japonica, 100 Casks Sal Soda, 100 Kegs Refined Salt Petre, 100 Bags Crude Salt Petre, 1000 Oz Quinine, P. & W. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake St.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

New Advertisements.

SPLENDID STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, WORSTED GOODS, AND BUCK-SKIN GOODS, Can be found favorably at BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 LAKE STREET.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. Cooley, Farwell & Co., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago consisting of DOMESTICS. Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.) Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS. Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American, other brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS. A full assortment. Yankee Notions, Hosiery SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c., All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for PRESS AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of ... the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods. N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES, Carbon Oils of Best Brands. With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. ...

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 81 Lake street, Chicago.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size, And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which ROASTING can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and BROILING be done OVER LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. Sold by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 STATE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships: City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. ...

CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET, Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. No goods Retailed. The Trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON; Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street.

LATEST AND BEST. VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE, AT A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S, 235 and 237 State street.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

UNIMPROVED OPPORTUNITIES.

The management of this war has been characterized, from first to last, by opportunities unimproved, and by inaction, cowardice, and treachery on the part of the officers highest in command. Take one conspicuous instance—the battle of Antietam. After a desperate and bloody engagement, lasting from morning until night, the rebels confessed themselves beaten, and lost no time in beginning their retreat. They had a perilous task to perform. The Potomac lay behind them. It had to be crossed where forcing was difficult. The bank of the river leading down to the water was rocky and precipitous. The canal, as well as river, had to be forded. In the struggle on the field of combat, the rebels had nearly exhausted their ammunition. Much of their artillery had scarcely a round left, and many regiments had wholly expended their cartridges. Before day break of the 18th of September, the torn and bleeding rebel columns were making their way to the rear. The federal cavalry scouts and pickets discovered the movement almost as soon as it began, and reported to Gen. McClellan that the enemy were retreating. Did he order instant pursuit? Did he order Fitz John Porter's reserve corps of *thirty thousand* fresh and vigorous troops to pursue instantly with all their might? This corps stood motionless during the entire battle of the previous day and fired not a round. The cavalry too, had taken but little part in the action and were eager for the word to pursue. Were they ordered to charge forward and saber the flying foe? High officers—corps, division and brigade commanders hastened to the headquarters to urge and implore that orders be given for an instant pursuit of the enemy. These were the golden moments when the fate of the whole rebel army was in McClellan's hands. He could destroy them utterly. It was entirely within the power of his victorious troops to have hewn the enemy to pieces, to have bayoneted and sabred his beaten, demoralized, retreating army into the Potomac in the wildest panic and confusion, and to have shot, drowned and captured them by thousands in their struggles to cross the canal and river. It was in the power of "Young Napoleon" to have crossed after the fugitive wretches and with his cavalry and flying artillery chased the remnants into Richmond, captured that city and continued the pursuit while there was a rebel battalion remaining. The war ought to have been substantially ended within a fortnight after the battle of Antietam, or at least the great rebellion reduced to guerilla operations in the cotton States.

The order to pursue was withheld until it was too late. A feeble pursuit commenced the second or third day after the battle. The advance guard came to the Potomac just as the last of the rebel stragglers were disappearing on the opposite side of the river. The golden moments were allowed to pass by unimproved. There is a tide in the affairs of armies as well as of individuals, which if taken at the flood leads to success. That tide for the Potomac army was the 18th of September, which the commanding general refused to improve. From that day to this the great Potomac army has lain dormant, by the orders of the same general. Fourteen days of the beautiful month of September and thirty-one days of October—the finest campaign month of the entire year—came and went, while the great army of the Potomac slept. Profound quiet reigned supreme, save when disturbed from its great repose by a raid of Stuart's cavalry, which took its girth and gathered much spoil in Pennsylvania. It was not the "game" to pursue and drive the enemy to the wall, as one of the conspirators confessed; it was not the programme to permit our army to win decisive victories that would crush the rebellion, but rather to drag along and procrastinate the war until both sides are exhausted and the North is willing to accept a compromise that will save slavery, and let the Union slide.

The winter is now close at hand. The roads will soon become impassable for artillery and provision trains, and the campaign of 1862[4] will be ended. Will the Union survive this unparalleled campaign of cowardice, imbecility and treachery?

The elections have gone against the Republicans. Could it have been otherwise in the face of the monstrous management of the war? The people, tired, disheartened, disgusted, in their desperation turned for relief to the very party to whom those pusillanimous and treacherous generals belong! They smote the administration at the ballot box, for entrusting the management of the war to its political enemies, and for continuing in command men who had abundantly demonstrated their incapacity, their worthlessness, and their lack of sympathy for the Union cause. There remains but one hope, one last chance for the preservation of the Union: Let the President in obedience to the vote of "want of confidence," remove every do-nothing general, and purge the army of the whole tribe of Major Keys. Let him reconstruct his cabinet and cast out those who have whispered cowardly counsels in his ears, and replace them with men of action, vigor and boldness, and then let him give the word to his million of soldiers and his five hundred vessels of war: Forward along the whole line!

WHO IS A BETTER MAN?

Suppose the case of a Lake street merchant in trouble and perplexity over an experience not uncommon in a business life. His extensive affairs require that he place large confidence and important trusts in an employe whom he honors with serious and weighty responsibilities. The merchant is disappointed, but patient. He waits long after he feels that he has made a mistake. Sins of omission and commission leave their thickening evidence on his books and in his business. He does not exactly know whether to ascribe the fault of his subordinate to dishonesty or incapacity. It seems like both. It gives results that argue either. At all events he is being injured daily, and that in the very department of his business which he deemed he had devolved upon just the right man.

Does any one believe that the merchant, under these circumstances, would pass his time idly lamenting that he was no better served. Any friend to whom he should make such a complaint, would at once give him as primary advice, "Get rid of that man." It is not easy to imagine that the merchant would go into a disquisition upon the exalted traits indispensable in such subordinate, and expect sympathy while retaining in position an employe who had demonstrated nothing but his utter lack of such qualities. He might speak of the dangers of submitting these trusts to an untried man, but would be surely met by the reply that it was deliberate suicide to retain one who had been tried and found wanting. As preparatory to getting one he hoped would be a better man, he must get rid of one confessedly proven unsuitable.

The merchant would declare the place vacant for the positive advantage of getting rid of a martpot and a bungler. The selecting his successor would be secondary in time in not in importance. The supposed instance of this merchant, is only the plain and simple rule of the business world. It pertains to armies as well. There is but one strict rule that should hold any man in his position, whether at the ledger or the baton of command, and that is success, adaptation, and this should bring reward, while its opposite must win rebuke. There is no other means of encouraging excellence in any department of life, civil or military.

It is be necessary to find the best man for a position of trust, keep trying until he is reached. Change in the list of employes or army roll at either end, and continue the changes until the right man is brought out. But in every instance cut off the head of the wrong man as soon as his traits discover him. While he occupies the place without filling it, he is hindering a better man from doing the work. The Lake street merchant would make an end of the question in less time than we have been discussing it. There is good reason why government should pursue the same system. Generals should be displaced on the same rule as shop-boys. Change when you find you have a poor one. Of course a better one can be found.

☞ The President has McClellan mainly to thank for the result of the October and November elections. The vote of censure upon the Administration is the work of the commander of the Potomac army. Had he pursued the rebels with vigor and resolution on the morning after the battle of Antietam it was in his power alm ost to have annihilated them. With bayonet, sabre, and grape shot his troops could have slaughtered the rebels by thousands, and thousands would have drowned in attempting to swim the Potomac, and whole brigades would have surrendered on the spot. A vigorous pursuit of the remnants that might have got across, would have resulted in their capture or dispersion, and the proud army of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson which has so long and successfully held the Potomac army at bay, would have ceased to exist. The effect of such a victory can easily be imagined. The whole country would have been electrified and rejoiced. The praises of McClellan and the Administration would be on every tongue. No party would have dared to set up against the Administration, and the Republicans would haveswept every State at the polls.

The people will always cordially support the Administration while it is achieving victories over its foes. No sacrifice is esteemed too great, if rapid with success. But if was not the purpose of "Young Napoleon" to do anything that would benefit the Republicans or strengthen the Administration with the people. He has no dispos ion to be so accommodating. But why does not the President remove him? Why has he not been displaced long ago? It is not for us to answer. We only know that *he has not been removed*, and the consequences are shown in the result of the elections, and in the total, shameful failure of the huge Potomac army to achieve that success which was so clearly within its power of accomplishment.

Wisconsin Soldiers.

The soldiers of the Wisconsin regiments have voted for the Republican ticket fully as unanimously as their brothers-in-arms of I. wa. The 30th regiment in camp at Madison cast 440 votes for the Republican ticket to ninety for the opposition. The 33d regiment at Rocine polled 503 votes, of which 403 voted the Republican ticket and 100 the Democratic ticket.

The 38th regiment at Milwaukee gave Potter 278 majority. Six companies of the 31st regiment at Prairie du Chien voted as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Capt. Burdick's company	63	3
Capt. Dunn's company	57	4
Capt. Stephenson's do	69	1
Capt. Mason's do	40	18
Two Cavalry county companies, Capts. Thomas and Chase	148	5
Part of Capt. Rogers' company	36	1
	596	32

Republican majority—564.

The Republican majorities in the old regiments will be still greater in proportion.

These returns give the lie direct to the statement that the Democrats have furnished as many soldiers as the Republicans. It is shown that they have not turned out one quarter as many volunteers. The game has been to stop the Republicans with taunts to volunteering and keep their own men at home to vote. It was successfully played everywhere, as the defeat of the Republicans at the polls attest.

Peoria.

The vote of Peoria, at the recent election, was:

Butler, Republican	1,054
Starbd, Democrat	1,491
Democratic majority	398

The vote was very heavy, considering the large number of men who volunteered—a large majority of whom were Republicans. The Republicans made a gallant fight, but the fates were against them.

Things to C. S. A.

The greatest exertions are being made, both by the confederate authorities and by the people, to supply the rebel armies against the coming winter. Large quantities of boots, shoes, clothing and supplies are being collected in Richmond and Lynchburg, and thence forwarded to Lee's army. The government gives out that it has enough of these things to supply all the troops comfortably; but though, in a measure, it has given evidence of its good intentions, its tardiness causes the people to doubt its ability, and they are becoming very solicitous upon the condition of the army for the winter. Under this feeling the people are everywhere preparing to render all the aid they can. Soldiers' relief societies are being organized in every county, and everybody is called upon to do something or contribute something to the general cause. Hats, caps, clothing drawers, socks, mittens and blankets are the things needed, and every one is called upon to supply some of these articles. Every effort will be made to clothe and shoe the army comfortably, by the government, and it is expected the people will furnish a supply of socks, mittens, cotton coverlids and carpet blankets. Many tailors and sempstresses are now employed in Richmond and Lynchburg, in making soldiers' clothing.

Food is not scarce in the South. Flour, corn meal, rice, beef and pork are plentiful. These command high prices, not so much from a difference of supply and demand, but more from the depreciation of currency, and the fact that every one is flush with money—such as it is. Flour can one day be bought in Richmond for twelve dollars per barrel, and the next it costs sixteen dollars. This is owing to the speculators, who prey upon the government and the people alike. In the interior districts the article can be bought for eight dollars per barrel. Corn is very plentiful this season, but every one having it hoards the article as something precious, and hence the price of two dollars per bushel. Rice is a drug in the market, commanding but ten cents per pound. It was attempted to feed it to the soldiers in regular rations, but they grumbled at it as the hardest fare, and many refused to eat it. This is the only article of food the confederate authorities allow to be exported, and considerable quantities have run the blockade. The principal hotels in Richmond charge five dollars per day for board and lodging, and are making fortunes in confederate scrip.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The St. John's *News* states that a most glaring violation of the reciprocity treaty, on the part of the United States government officials, has taken place on the frontier in its neighborhood. A tariff of ¼ per cent. is levied on all free goods entering the United States from the Province. The *News* professes to have in its possession the names of several parties, produce dealers, who have been compelled to pay this tax. They were were informed that the regulation was a general one, and that the money was being exacted as a war tax. It is singular, if there is any foundation to the story, that the tidings of this new regulation should have reached us first from St. John's. There must be a mistake somewhere.

☞ We have several letters from soldiers discharged for disability, asking if they are not by virtue of the same exempti from draft. Not at all, in our view. The discharge whether from disability or expiration of term of service simply restores its possessor to civil life, and the government takes him again when it wants him. In each case of this kind the exemption depends on the actual condition of the individual. A man discharged with the loss of a leg or an arm would be exempt by his condition—not his discharge. A man discharged, wasted by sickness, might grow again into a stalwart soldier.

☞ The government besides dispatching a force of war vessels in various directions after the rebel pirate Alabama, has informed the merchants of the seaboard of the establishment of convoys, of which all outward bound craft can avail themselves. As an indication of the sensation caused by the "290" and with good reason, some of the New York underwriters are demanding 10 per cent. on vessels clearing, while others refuse to name rates.

☞ The Dathroud Cotton is still a king of considerable power, and is building the rebels a navy. There is quick return from England of iron clads for cotton. The profits on a single cargo of cotton evading our cruisers will buy outright a very respectable war vessel.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

Gen. Andrews's Letter to Gen. Dix.

The opposition presses are making a great noise about the refusal of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts to receive into his State a lot of contraband negroes from Fortress Monroe. It seems that Gen. Dix, by consent of the war department, entered into a correspondence with several governors of the Northern States to induce them to consent to receive into their respective States portions of the contrabands collected in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, who are liable to be captured and sent back to slavery if the enemy should appear in that region. Very few of them are capable of being trained to bear arms, and none of them are thus trained, or would be anything but an obstruction in case of an actual conflict. The desire of Gen. Dix to be rid of them is therefore natural enough. The correspondence that has passed on the subject is described as follows:

1st. A note from Major Bolles, aid of Gen. Dix, to Gov. Andrew, dated September 30, stating the purpose of his mission. Major Bolles says: "There are large numbers of contrabands in the immediate vicinity of Fort Monroe whose prompt removal from that vicinity is very desirable, for reasons both military and humane." This note covers.

2d. A letter from the war department, September 19, giving the Gen. Dix authority to enter into a correspondence, and the authority to make arrangements with the executives of the several Northern States for the purposes indicated.

3d. A letter from Gen. Dix to Gov. Andrew, accrediting Major Bolles, and "earnestly pressing" the importance of promptly acting upon the contrabands.

4th. A letter from Major Bolles to Gov. Andrew, October 5, giving further details upon the matter, and saying that "their removal to a friendly and secure neighborhood is an imperative duty."

Gov. Andrew's reply to the propositon is as follows, and will be understood from its own statement of the case, without further explanation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, October 10, 1862.

Major John A. Bolles, A. D. C., to Major General Dix:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 30, accompanied by a letter from Major General Dix, together with the copy of a letter addressed by the general from the war department at Washington. In these communications it is proposed to me to take some active measures for the reception in Massachusetts of a portion of the escaped slaves now at or about Fortress Monroe, according to a plan proposed by Major General Dix, and in which the general has obtained the acquiescence of the war department. This plan is represented as "very desirable for reasons both military and humane." It is said the fortress is threatened and probably may be attacked; that, if so, these people may be "swept back into slavery," or that a retreat and transportation of them will be attended inevitably with severe suffering to the helpless.

It is important for me upon this day that, though I sympathize deeply with the humane motives upon which Gen. Dix is seeking to act, I do not conceive it my duty to lend my sanction to the plan proposed. These same motives of humanity lead me in a particular case, as in a question more general, as sound reasoning teaches, and even in particular cases as the case in question makes manifest, I find that the true interests of the African and Saxon are interwoven and pulsing these ways; they are identical, so that the assertion and maintenance of the one become the salvation of the other. If, indeed, it is true that rebel hordes are coiling their traitorous length for a deadly spring upon Fortress Monroe, and that brave, loyal blacks are coming down the river; and if it be true that the Union forces to oppose the threatened assault are inferior to the force that menace them, then by listening to your proposals I should deprive the band of heroes now under command of Gen. Dix, and steadily awaiting the storm, of the strength of hundred of stout arms which would be served with the desperation of men fighting for liberty, and I should deprive this shadowy race of the praise and of the education of their manhood to be acquired in a bold struggle for their dearest rights. Here Providence has given to them a chance to complete their emancipation from slavery by a victory over prejudice; and it is significant that I do not hesitate to deny them that chance, by the same act I may vitally injure the cause of the Union arms. I cannot bring myself to do anything to take away from the command under Gen. Dix this great reserved force, as I know you would find it if you would but see it. If you are attacked let it be a black fight to preserve their freedom! They are needed. If anything could strengthen my previous opinions on this point, it would be just such facts as you have made in your letter. If the negroes have wives and children to fight for in addition to their freedom, they will not show themselves unable to the motives which have inspired all other races. It is one of their rights to strike for their dearest other rights, as all races have done. I should welcome every blow of theirs which might at once carry succor to a patriot, death to a traitor, confusion to their slanderers, ransom like to their own veins, and victory to our flag.

Contemplating, however, the possibility of their removal, permit me to say that the Northern States are, of all places, the worst possible to select for an asylum. These poor people, afloat upon the world, are inhabitants of a Southern climate, and have habits, and are subject to to needs and to peculiarities of physical constitution accordingly. Therefore, is the prudence or the humanity of subjecting them at once to the rigors of our Northern sky, in the winter season, with the moral certainty of their suffering extreme suffering, resulting probably in disease and death? If this removal is definitely determined upon, I would take the liberty respectfully to suggest that the Union foothold in the South—as Hilton Head—where they could retain their health, be trained to labor, and thus labor be rendered economically available. For them to come here for encampment or asylum would be to come as paupers and sufferers into a strange land and a climate trying even to its habitues, as a swarm of homeless wanderers, hitherto without purpose, and not to the wilderness where the strong arm would suffice for maintenance, but to a busy community where they would be incapable of self-help—a course certain to demoralize themselves and endanger others. Such an event would be a handle to all traitors and to all persons evilly disposed. We should be told that the experiment had been tried and had failed; that the negroes were proved worthless and hopeless as a clause of themselves, when the truth would be that we had pursued the plan most eminently calculated to fight against the Republic are nearly as eager for the triumph of the old flag as they have been courageous in fighting against it; for they know right well that there is no earthly prospect of peace, save upon the basis of submission to the government of the United States. They know, too, that peaceful employment is impossible on the basis of a separation of the Union, and they look forward, therefore, to every new campaign, and especially to a winter campaign, as to a winter of hope and horror. These men have been disenchanted in the school of a stern and bloody experience. They have been disenfranchised in the spirit and contempt of the free States; in the amazing resources of those States; in the conviction of justice on the part of which Grinnels in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia, to the whole scheme of the rebellion, and in the shifting conduct of Gov. Seward, who offers recognition one day and regrets and withdraws it the next, as if all were there is nothing, or will this precipitate in favor, to stimulate them to further efforts. Nor is it less true that these prisoners freely confess that the people of the seceded States are intensely interested in a vigorous prosecution of the war by the federal government. Here, then, is the reason in favor of bold, immediate, and crushing movements upon the enemy.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF MEMPHIS.

Kidnapping Aided by a Federal Officer in Violation of Law.

[We are permitted to publish the following letter directed to a citizen of Chicago by a soldier from this city, now in Memphis.—Ed.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 1, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND: * * * There was quite an interesting little incident that happened near our camp this morning. I call it little, because similar cases are of frequent occurrence in this city. This morning, the first thing we discovered after roll-call, was a family of slaves crouched down in one corner of our camp. There was of them in all, a father, mother, and five small children, and what few worldly effects they had were scattered around them, and I can assure you that they presented the most pitiful sight that I ever witnessed. I went up to them and inquired what they were doing in our camp, and they told me that their master had lost most all of his slaves, and that he was about moving into Mississippi to save them, and he had run off. The old slave told me that he had been to Gen. Smith, and that he told him to take his family and leave his master, if he desired to do so.

Head-quarters is close long enough, and he wanted to be a free man. He had been down town and secured a place to move his family in, and was waiting for a team; that he had engaged to move his things, when his master appeared in camp. The master was in pursuit of his property, and had informed the members of our battery, and tried to enlist the sympathy of them, by saying those your slaves did not know what they were doing, and he promised that every one of the children would say they would like to go back, but I am happy to say that he did not make much headway in the matter. The old man walked up to the slaves and said "Jim what made you run away?" Jim answered, "I did not run away, I came away." The master then asked Jim's wife how she was going to support all those little children. The answer was, "Oh, massa, I can work for them." The master then patted the little ones on the head and finally succeeded in making one of the little slaves say that he wanted to go back. He then tried to induce Jim to go back. He said to him "I have al ways treated you like a brother, and always treated your children well." Here Jim stepped him and said, "what did you burn that child's face on the stove for? what did you say you would cut that throat for? and numerous other such things that I do not remember. I could see that the master had all he could do to control his temper. He then said to Jim "you don't claim that you are free, do you?" Jim said "I don't know, massa; that woman is my wife, and that girl is my wife's daughter," or that is what I was making to understand, for I never was married to that woman." The slave: "I know, massa, but you gave her to me, and she is my wife, and these are my children, and they must go with me, massa." The master could not control his feelings any longer, and in the most bitter language he said, "Jim, if I live until this war is over, I will give you a thousand lashes if it costs me $10,000, and you know I have got the money, by ——." Jim said he was a free boy to understand, and the master was obliged to leave our camp. I made up my mind I would do as near right as I could, and I think I succeeded. I have seen many such cases since I have been here, but this case struck me more forcibly, as it was the first case of those little slaves as they were separated from all that was dear to them. It was enough to make the strongest man weep. I turned my back toward camp, and feeling very sad, rode back and delivered the sad news to those that I knew would sympathize with me, and we have since done quite a business, to procure the facts of the case, and find out whether the officers have a right to return those slaves to their owners. We have found out that the master of these slaves has been a sub-contractor in the rebel service, and that he was a slave merchant before this war broke out.

Thus we have another glance at this dangerous evil, and if we can remove this from our country what sacrifice will be too great. * *

The Losses of the Two Armies from a Rebel Point of View.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, professes to give an exhibit of the losses of the two armies from the opening of the Republican to the close of recent operations on the Potomac. The following is an extract:

The government has accurate lists of our killed, wounded, and missing. From the Rapidan, at the crossing, to the Harper's Ferry, they number about 11,500. At Sharpsburg our loss was about 5,000. But suppose we had lost 30,000, as McClellan's lying reports indicate. Suppose, too, that we lost no more than he allows, that is to say, 14,708 men, at Sharpsburg and the preceding engagements. With this campaign as an episode in our history, brightening without purpose, and not to the wilderness where the strong arm would suffice for maintenance, but to a busy community where they would be incapable of self-help—a course certain to demoralize themselves and endanger others. Such an event would be a handle to all traitors and to all persons evilly disposed. We should be told that the experiment had been tried and had failed; that the negroes were proved worthless and hopeless as a clause of themselves, when the truth would be that we had pursued the plan most eminently calculated to fight against the Republic are nearly as eager for the triumph of the old flag as they have been courageous in fighting against it; for they know right well that there is no earthly prospect of peace, save upon the basis of submission to the government of the United States. They know, too, that peaceful employment is impossible on the basis of a separation of the Union, and they look forward, therefore, to every new campaign, and especially to a winter campaign, as to a winter of hope and horror. These men have been disenchanted in the school of a stern and bloody experience. They have been disenfranchised in the spirit and contempt of the free States; in the amazing resources of those States; in the conviction of justice on the part of which Grinnels in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia, to the whole scheme of the rebellion, and in the shifting conduct of Gov. Seward, who offers recognition one day and regrets and withdraws it the next, as if all were there is nothing, or will this precipitate in favor, to stimulate them to further efforts. Nor is it less true that these prisoners freely confess that the people of the seceded States are intensely interested in a vigorous prosecution of the war by the federal government. Here, then, is the reason in favor of bold, immediate, and crushing movements upon the enemy.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Mitchel.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

We are permitted by Secretary Chase, to whom it was addressed, to publish the following letter from Gen. O. M. Mitchel:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 12, 1862. }

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I received this morning our two letters, the one by mail, the other by the Hon. Mr. Hutchings; and from their contents I derive hope and courage. I had an interview this morning with Gen. Saxton, which was entirely satisfactory, and I think our personal relations are all that could be desired. But I think, governor, you are mistaken, when you say Gen. Saxton is to act under my orders. His letter of instruction states, in so many words, that he is to act under the orders of the secretary of war. If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without delay. I would begin the organization of my plantation system. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made.

My model plantation, with its fields, fences, seeds, tillage, implements, houses, furniture, &c., &c., would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings which will be required for the large negro village or population which will certainly come to us, when we break through the enemy's lines on the main land, which we are determined to do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they would be governed, educated, and made industrious and worthy citizens. I would tell them that the fruits of their future toil would be consecrated hereafter to their own benefit, to each family on the plantation I would give a separate home, and to each one a portion for their own private cultivation as a little garden.

From estimates, which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that the industrious family of one persons will certainly save from $150 to $300 each year. In five years such a family will have laid up in the plantation bank a sum sufficient to render them independent. And then, with industrious habits, with religious instructions, with correct notions of the value of money, they will be properly trained to self-dependence, they may select their own homes if they so choose, and begin life for themselves.

On yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church, built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation from Abraham, the black preacher, I was present, and addressed his congregation. I have spoken to the elite of Boston, the solid and the eclectic, and the literary men of that learned city; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New York in the Academy of Music; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New Orleans; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union, but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me as more deeply than the sable multitude, to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope pointing through the dark cloud of present sorrow to the bright and glorious hope; and I feel that it is possible to convert this church and negro congregation into a powerful engine for assailing the rebellion in its very heart. Here, then, is the centre of the entire rebellion, and after the next harvest I propose to organize two or three more bands, of fifty each, so that in a short time we may be able to call them from twenty to twenty-five times each week.

You give me reason to hope that reinforcements will not long be delayed. I beg you to exert all the influence you can to push forward, at the same time, never doubting but what the slave and his family would be safe in their way through, knowing that the president had issued an order forbidding any officer in the army to return a slave, if he came into our lines and seized the property. But I have just returned from a tour of picket duty on this Island, whose sick list to-day reaches 225. Another regiment, the 7th Connecticut, which has just returned from St. John's River expedition, has a sick list of nearly 200. Two weeks ago they left Hilton Head in apparently excellent health and the finest possible spirits. The expedition proved a perfect success. We captured all the enemy's heavy guns, all his ammunition, many small arms, and more than a hundred negroes. We have captured his best steamer on the river, and our troops penetrated into Florida more than 150 miles. We brought away on our steamers between 300 and 400 negroes. Notwithstanding this success, my troops have suffered very severly in their health, demonstrating the fact that they are sadly debilitated by the climate. It was on this account that I urged the exchange of these troops for others. I am certain there is a great work to be done here. I have not thus far been inactive. Since my arrival three expeditions have been sent out with success, and three others are already planned and will soon be executed. But our force is too small to strike successfully Charleston or Savannah. We want 25,000 additional troops, and among these I most earnestly hope that the regiments of my old division may be next forward.

Your letters have inspired me with great hope, and everything in the future looks bright and cheerful. My letter to the secretary of war, with reference to money for payment of troops, has been promptly answered by a remittance of $750,000, and this alone has put confidence in our camps a feeling of the highest gratification.

I read the news from the North, and ponder over it with the deepest interest. I cannot but believe that the great heart of this nation will respond to the president's proclamation. So far as I have been heard from the sentiment of the army is nobly patriotic. Both by the army and the navy. Give us but the means, and we will show them that it is no *brutum fulmen*, but a thunderbolt, that will carry overthrow and destruction through the dark dominions of slavery.

Yours faithfully, and on this return, will be prepared to give you a full account of all that is being and of all that ought to be done in the Department of the South.

Ever truthfully and faithfully your friend,
O. M. MITCHELL, Major General.

Hon. S. P. CHASE.

The Situation on the Potomac.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

HEADQUARTERS, BERLIN, Va., Nov. 2, 1862.

We are apparently on the eve of great events. Perhaps before this reaches you, the great battle of the war will have been fought. I have not ascertained the position of the rebels. Till yesterday they were west of the Blue Ridge, near Winchester; but they have pushed through Snicker's Gap and Manassas Gap, and are in full force directly in front of McClellan's advance. They are taking the ground which a week ago I judge would be the battle field. The bend waters of Good Creek, between Thoroughfare Gap of the Bull Run Mountains and Manassas and Ashby's Gap of the Blue Ridge. The line will be about ten miles long, and not easily flanked, unless Sigel should push below Bull Run Mountains, and thus get between Jeff Davis' forces and Washington. Longstreet's corps is around, which would isolate him from McClellan.

According to all the indications of to night, the rebels have chosen their ground at that locality, where they can receive their supplies through Manassas Gap from the Shenandoah Valley. They will choose their ground and offer McClellan battle, which in all probability will be accepted, not many hours hence. He may decline the engagement, but his corps are in position, which will require two days.

At this time of writing it certainly appears that the rebels intend to make their great fight between the Thoroughfare and Ashby's Gap.

CARLETON.

How the Soldiers Vote.

A letter to the Keokuk *Gate City*, from a member of the 1st Iowa cavalry, dated at Cassville, Mo., Oct. 17th, gives the following account of the election in that Democratic regiment:

Last Tuesday we played the *citizen*, and opened the polls of our regiment to pass upon sundry candidates asking position in the State of Iowa. The result will astonish some of our conservative friends who claimed that the large majority of soldiers, and especially the 1st Iowa cavalry, were Democrats.

The general average on various candidates was about as follows:

Republican	363
Democratic	64
Republican majority	299

Rather *radical* for life-long Democrats to become in one year. It was a very quiet election, little being said by either party. As far as I can learn, the other Iowa regiments were more one-sided than ours.

Mahoney, poor fellow, got not a single vote in our regiment, and none in other regiments so far as heard from.

The Result in Wisconsin.

[From the Janesville Gazette, 4th.]

In the State Senate, eight Republicans and seven Democrats hold over. Nine Republicans are reported elected this fall. A fall senate consists of thirty-three members, and as the Republicans have already seventeen, there is a clear Republican majority in the body.

The assembly consists of 100 members, and fifty-six Republicans are reported elected. This, without any additions, would be a good working majority.

One of the fruits of this ascendency in the legislature will be the election of a Republican United States Senator next winter for six years, and if we might be allowed to express a preference it would be for John F. Potter.

The result of the "great Democratic victory" in this State which the Milwaukee *News* and Madison *Patriot* are bragging about:

The Recent Important Captures of Charleston.

A blockade correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of October 20, gives particulars of the recent captures of Charleston:

On Tuesday, the 21st, an English steamer ran in. The night was very favorable for the attempt. The part of the coast selected for the attempt was that off which lay the Ripraphip Canaddaga, Flambeau, and one or two others.

The Mimbo was not discovered until she was close aboard, and the instant she was seen our vessels opened upon her and made chase, but failed to bring her to. She ran straight in for shore, and in her anxiety to escape provided herself upon the beach some three miles northward of Fort Moultrie. She is reported laden with arms and ammunition, which, judging from her condition now, will not prove of much benefit to the rebels. She was in the first night after the departure of the English man-of-war Racer. Following so quickly after, the supposition is, and it is not a unreasonable, that there was som collusion between the two.

We got a glimpse of the Mimbo from which the rebels have fished out on Friday. She was taken in by Fort Moultrie; rather a small affair, apparently about the size of a tow boat, with an iron beak running straight up and down and extending her whole length of the vessel. Being so far off we could form but a faint idea of her size, but we judge she to built more for river defense than for offing operations. At all events we don't feel alarmed about her.

A steamer called the Leopard is reported on the way to this port. The afternoon a strange steamer made her appearance off the harbor, and was boarded by the Bienville. She proved to be the Scotia, an English craft, captured on Friday by the bark Restless, off Bull Bay. She is loaded with Enfield rifles and ammunition, and her cargo is valued at $240,000. She is also said to have some $250,000 in specie on board. She is loaded down, setting very low in the water.

United States Privateers.

The following official notice has been issued by the authorities at Belize, Honduras, a British possession in which the most intense sympathy for the rebels is manifested:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BELIZE, 11th September, 1862.

An intimation has been made to her majesty's government that the American minister at the court of St. James, of the intention of the United States government to issue letters of marque with a view to checking the hostilities carried on by the Southern privateers against United States commerce.

The undersigned therefore makes public the notice of this intention, as serious inconvenience may result to British commerce from such a measure.

By command, ALEX. W. MOIR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Paper from Sorghum.

[From the Rock Island Union.]

We have now before us a specimen of brown wrapping paper made from sugar cane. It is the work of Mr. Wheelock, and was manufactured at the mills of S. W. Wheelock, esq., Moline. Mr. Wheelock has been experimenting upon this article, and has succeeded in producing an extra quality of paper.

The cane used was what had been passed through the crushers, and has been thrown away as useless. Nothing would eat it, and it was so tough and sharp grained that if he had been careless, would have cut his hands like knives. This was also put through some kind of process by which the grains became separated, and then made into paper. The quality of the paper before us is No. 1, and is evener and stronger than common brown paper, and can be made at a less expense. Mr. Wheelock is very sanguine and sure that Mr. Wheelock was led to try something else, and he was very lucky in his experiments. He refutes the refuse of stalks of sorghum after passing through the mill, was considered worthless, but now it is of almost inestimable value.

The South Carolina Federal Regiments.

[From the Quincy Whig.]

We learn that the Rev. T. Billings, formerly of this city and more recently chaplain of the 3d New Hampshire regiment, has taken the field, having received the appointment of lieutenant colonel in the 1st regiment South Carolina volunteers, now being recruited under the new order from the government authorizing Gen. Saxton to raise five regiments of persons of African descent and muster them into the United States service. The 1st regiment was started under Gen. Hunter, and commanded by Col. Fessenden, son of Senator Fessenden of Maine. A portion of it is now in camp on a beautiful plantation three miles from Beaufort, S. C. The field, staff and line officers are to be whites, and to be commissioned by the governor of South Carolina. The men in the ranks are to be blacks. Applications for commissions have been made to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and to Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, and we understand that the latter has appointed a number of officers for the regiments.

Mineral Lands in Washington Territory.

[From the National Intelligencer, 4th.]

The land office, in the prosecution of its design of obtaining full knowledge of the great mineral regions of this continent, has recently sent an examiner to make report concerning them in Washington Territory. He followed the surveyed road from Fort Walla-Walla in a southeasterly direction to Lewiston, which is at the head of steamboat navigation, and chose that point for the Nez Perces and Salmon River mining regions. Here, for miles around, the land has been located upon and claimed by miners, parties that in numbers are powerless, except to complain, and are often the subjects of cruelty on the part of the whites, who sell them whisky and practice the arts of deception upon them until they are in a state of drunkenness. There are broad tracts of country that are sandy and unfit for culture; but the valleys of many of their great rivers are fertile, as are belts of land running back from them. About these are woodlands, and the Camas Prairie, to-wards the Salmon River containing 200,000 acres of land, which is well wooded and watered. The slopes of the mountains in the same direction are well calculated for grazing. The examiner is satisfied that the reports of gold products in the Salmon River are not exaggerated. Some claims yield from $500 to $2,000 per day. The general average to a man is twenty dollars. There is a rich mineral region of eleven miles in circumference about Florence, on the Salmon River, on which there were 1,300 claims worked by over 4,000 men. Some 5,000 on the 1st of June were preparing to prospect up Salmon River to Utah. The gold fields on the Clearwater and its branches are extensive, but not as rich as those of the Salmon River. Ten dollars a day is the average product to a man in the former. Here are some 20,000 men employed, and the number in all of the locations is fluctuating from day to day. Settlers of course do not desire to be made in the regions of the mines, and they are recommended.

☞ On the spot, in Detroit, twenty years ago occupied by the American Fur Company, near the present new depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, fifty dollars worth of silver coin has just been exhumed six feet below the surface. It was the booty of a dishonest clerk of the company, in 1840, who buried his booty, was imprisoned for the theft, and which neither he nor those to whom he confessed his guilt were ever able to find. It comes to light in good time. Silver is never likely to be worth more.

☞ The national capital is looking up. Six theatres and two circusses are in full blast in Washington, and the circus tents on Sunday are used for religious services. In addition to this a regular New England Thanksgiving has been ordained for the first time by the city government, the following resolution passing both boards at their last meeting:

Resolved, That his honor the mayor be hereby requested to act apart, by public proclamation, Thursday, 27th November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the mercies of the past year, and of prayer for the restoration of the blessings of tranquility throughout the Union, invoking all citizens to abstain from their usual secular employments and to invite a proper observance of the day.

JOHN MORGAN AND THE MOKE.—When the guerilla chief made his late raid into Kentucky, he called at the Trappist monastery at Gethsemane, and ordered the Abbot to surrender his horses for the use of the chivalry. Accordingly one of the brothers led out before the monk, Catechan or Brother Joseph, a white mule—intendant. The work is perfectly systematized; the houses of very strong structure; the labor divided among gangs who work only on these parts. One gang is employed upon the frames, in getting out the sidings; another in splitting clap boards for the roof; another in pulling on the roof. And three fifty hands, now working earnestly and with high hope, are acting in concert to make headway in the same task and pay as other United States army officers. Since the organization of the raising of companies, battalions and regiments, having the same rank and pay as other United States army officers. Since the organization of the raising of companies, battalions and regiments, having the same rank and pay as other United States army officers. Since the organization of the raising of companies, battalions and regiments, having the same rank and pay as other United States army officers. Since the organization of the raising of companies, battalions and regiments, having the same rank and pay as other United States army officers. Since the organization of the raising of companies, battalions and regiments, having the same rank and pay as other United States army officers. Since

...ntion ...orthwest ...s again ...UARDS, ...king, ...RS. ...es which ...Sutlers' ...IS: ...OO FOR SUT- ...T'S ...Store, ...ERY. ...AKING. ...treet. ...STOCK ...DER, ...ERIAL ...ss Goods, ...& CO. ...NG ...LE. ...d best as- ...ADE ...NG ..., which we ...d credit at ... GOODS, ...ocks, Over- ...orth & Co. ...LE ...NG ...& CO., ...TREET, ...BOY'S ...Winter ...NG, ...& CO., ...1862. ...ANCY ...ODS, ...OODS, ...ODS, ...ARN. ...USE. ...UT & Co. ...Vestings, ...FORMS. ...—The sub-

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILOR. GEO. M'KEAND, 46 CLARK STREET.

I am in receipt of a large stock of LONDON AND PARIS COATINGS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Which will be made up in the LATEST STYLES. I guarantee the most Fashionable and Stylish ... in the city.

FURNISHING GOODS. I also keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

UNIFORMS. I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best made of OFFICER'S UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.

GEO. McKEAND, MERCHANT TAILOR, 46 Clark Street, NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE. [se26-u211-3m]

WYANT & POWERS, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 6 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street. Have just received a full stock of every variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT. Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c. se9-u287-3m

Removal.

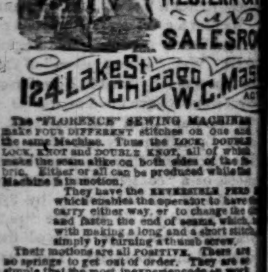
PEARSON & DANA Have removed to NO. 173 LAKE STREET, Where they offer a prime stock of BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [se30-u269-3m]

REMOVAL.—Christopher M... Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cook Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in House Furnishing, Hardware, ... Tin Ware, &c. 150 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building. oc28-...

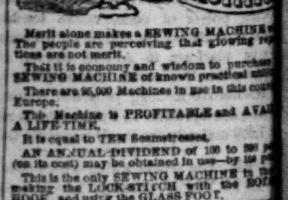
Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH, Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J. And for sale by their Wholesale Agents, JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 South Wells street, Chicago. Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale ... cash or number.

Sewing Machines.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which are alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion. They have the REVERSIBLE FEED, which enables the operator to carry either way, or to change the ... and fasten the end of seams, which ... simply by turning a thumb screw. Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can operate them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary. They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. ... the wonder of all ... Agents wanted throughout the Western ... With a small investment of capital, a profitable ... can be readily established. For ... sample of work, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box ... Salesroom, 124 Lake street.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE ... The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR A LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTARY HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 106 Lake street, Chicago. Circular may be had on application or by mail.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machine. (INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.) Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE, And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family and manufacturing purposes ... work, carriage trimming, &c. ... range of adaptability to sewing, of any Machine ... Buy the Improved Howe Sewing Machine. And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing ... and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use. Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description ... can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 98 Lake street, Chicago.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE. 200 bbls. Louise Bonne d'Jersey Pears, 150 " Virgalian Pears, 50 " Dutchess d'Angouleme Pears, 25 " Seckel Pears, 300 bbls. Quinces. Also, New York State Apples for the million. H. SEWHALL & CO., No. 85 Dearborn and No. 91 Randolph st.

SALT. ... sacks Turk's Island Salt, ... GROUND ALUM, for sale by GILBERT, ... CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of Oct. ... [illegible] ... TAYLOR & CO., ... Wall street ...

SECESH PLAYED OUT. [illegible]

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer ... [illegible]

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS ... [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, ... Dealers in Real Estate ... J. A. TYRRELL.

J. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago. Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. Real estate securities taken.

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE, 44 CLARK STREET, Chicago, Ill., Dealer in Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants. The highest price for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, ... and CANADA CURRENCY, Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip ...

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. No. 59 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday. INCORPORATED 1861. [illegible list of officers and trustees] ... C. GOUDY, ... SIDNEY MYERS ... Hon. W. B. Ogden.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, Loan and Discount Office, No. 8 South Clark Street, (up stairs,) Chicago Ill. ... G. FOREMAN, Notary Public.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, ... South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention given to Collections.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad Street, New York, BANKERS AND DEALERS —IN— Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange. J. T. VAN VLECK. S. A. TUCKER.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. E. CHAPIN, President. H. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. ... Hiram Wheeler, do.

G. W. WOODS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago. Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collections.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c. &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. Western References.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL $500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit. ... and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: ... Henry Farnam, H. H. Magie, W. E. Doggett, ... S. A. Smith.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 21 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," An association incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date ... GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Music Stores.

NEW MUSIC.—D. P. FAULDS, No. 34 CLARK STREET, under the Sherman House, has for sale the following new and popular pieces: ... by L. V. H. Crosby, (Words and music,) 35 cts. Keep on the Way; by L. V. H. Crosby, (Words and music,) 35 cts. The Old Town Pump; Words by Ali. Burnett, Music by C. L. Ward, 25 cts. ... of the Union Troops or Cheer Boys, Cheer, 25 cts. ... Kitty Clyde's Sister; by L. V. H. Crosby, 25 cts. Why do I Love Thee; by Charles L. Ward, 25 cts. The above ... will be sent free of postage, on receipt of the retail prices.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, NEW YORK. The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors ... enable them to produce instruments ... [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. ... At the lowest N. York Prices.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. ... South Clark street, Opposite the Court House; and ... North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and ... as good as new. ... bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand ... children's ... WHOLESALE BUYERS ... [illegible]

Lumber.

... would invite the attention ... [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATION

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific

REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, AND FOR Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions OF BOTH SEXES, Arrising from Excesses, Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face

PALLID COUNTENANCE, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Or in the Decline or Change of Life! See Symptoms above.

No Family Should be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life. IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &C. And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER Will accompany the Medicine. "PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE," "We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, or SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS, Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations! HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE. Ask for Helmbold's. TAKE NO OTHER! Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

THE WIDOWED SWORD.

They have sent me the sword that my brave boy wore,
On the field of his young renown—
On the last red field, where his fate was sealed,
And the sun of his days went down.
Away with the tears
That are blinding me so;
There is joy in his years,
Though his young head be low;
And I'll gaze with a solemn delight, evermore
On the sword that my brave boy wore.

'Twas for freedom and home that I gave him away
Like the sons of his race of old;—
And though, aged and gray, I am childless this day
He is dearer, a thousand fold.
The glory above him
To hallow his name—
A land that will love him
Who died for its fame;
And a solace will shine, when my old heart is sore
Round the sword that my brave boy wore.

All so noble, so true—how they stood how they fell
In the battle, the plague and the cold;
Oh as bravely and well as e'er story could tell,
Of the flowers of the heroes of old.
Like a sword through the foe
Was that fearful attack,
That so bright ere the blow
Comes so bloody back;
And foremost among them, his colors he bore
And here is the sword that my brave boy wore.

It was kind of his comrades, he knew not how kind,
It is more than the ladies to me;
Ye know not how kind and how steadfast of mind
The soldier to sorrow can be.
They knew well how lonely—
How grievously wrong,
Is the heart that its only
Love loses so young;
And they closed his dark eyes when the battle was o'er
And sent his old father the sword that he wore.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Peter Kehl of Dane county, Wis., has grown 6,000 pounds of grapes the present season, mostly Isabellas and Catawbas. For seven years past Mr. K. has not had a failure in his crop.

—Some idea may be formed of ruling prices at Little Rock, Ark., when it is stated that one sheet of cent letter paper is sold for 25c., a pen-holder 50c, and negro brogans $12.00 per pair.

—The government has advertised for 2,000 head-boards for graves, to be delivered within thirty days. They are to be of black walnut, clear of knots, four feet long and ten inches wide.

—Col. Robert Allen, quartermaster U. S. A., has been announced as chief purchasing quartermaster; and Col. T. J. Haines, commissary of subsistence U. S. A., as chief purchasing commissary for the departments of Missouri, the Tennessee, and the Northwest.

—At the annual conference of the English Evangelical Alliance, on the 15th of October, an address was read from the Paris committee, suggesting the presentation of an address to the churches in America, expressive of sympathy with the North, but urging that the extinction of slavery should be made the more prominent object of the war.

—President Lincoln, although specially exempted by law from having his salary taxed under the revenue act, has ordered the same deduction to be made as if a tax were imposed. By this voluntary act the president pays a tax of $1,200 per year out of his salary.

—The Liverpool chamber of commerce has discussed a suggestion of horse-radish as a substitute for cotton. The suggester stated that he had subjected horse-radishes to a chemical process, and found them eminently suited as a substitute for cotton. The substitutes for cotton appear to be as unreliable as some of the substitutes for soldiers.

—The prince of Hawaii died at the palace on the 27th of August, after a very brief illness. The prince was about four years old, and a very bright boy. He was almost idolized by his parents. The Hawaiian ministry resigned on the 18th of August. This makes the second time during the twenty years in which the government has borne the form of civilized nationality that the king's ministry have been compelled, by the voice of public sentiment to vacate their offices.

—The Montreal *Herald* says that the practice is becoming frequent of seizing deserters from the United States army, on the Canadian side of the line, and taking them back to Uncle Sam's territory. Some parties in Canada, who assisted in returning a deserter from the 25th Connecticut regiment, named Geo. Baxter, have been prosecuted and held to bail to await trial at the next assizes. Representations have also been made to the provincial government on the subject of these transgressions.

—The copyright on Dr. Kane's work, which Mr. Childs of Pennsylvania has paid over to the lamented author and his heirs, is $66,000—a larger sum than was ever realized on a book by any other author in the English language. The nearest approach to it was in the case of Lord Macauly, whose publishers paid him £11,600 for his History of England.

—The great constitutional contest in Prussia has terminated somewhat abruptly, in an open breach between the king and the chamber of deputies. The House, by a vote of 308 against 11, absolutely refused to grant supplies for the large increase in the army, which the government has already effected. This was not concurred in by the Chamber of Peers, which substituted the original estimates of the ministry, and the king took advantage of this diversity of opinion to close the Lower House.

—At the present price of cotton duck, a suit of sails for a ship of 100 tons would cost not less than $5,500, not including bolt-rope, manufacture, &c., reckoning 7,500 yards for the suit, at an average of seventy-five cents per yard. For a ship of 1,000 tons, No. 3 duck is used, which weighs one pound to the yard—a fact that will give some adequate idea of the amount of cotton used, as well as of the weight of a suit of sails.

—Massachusetts has 37,000 more females than males, while California has 67,000 more males than females, and Illinois 92,000 more males than females. One person in 1,335 of our population is insane, one in 2,470 blind, one in 1,935 deaf and dumb, one in 1,700 idiotic. Ohio is the greatest wool growing State, New York and Pennsylvania next, Michigan ranking fourth. New Jersey raises more potatoes than any other State by one bushel to one.

—At Bangor, Me., on account of the scarcity of change, there is a mutual understanding between the banks and the citizens, which permits one dollar bills of the former to be cut in two pieces, and used as a substitute for half dollars, and when two halves are presented to the bank, to be promptly redeemed. In other places checks are issued valued at ten, twenty-five and fifty cents each, and endorsed by a responsible party. These checks, before put into circulation, are deposited at some bank where those who wish them deposit the amount they may desire in current bills, while the bank in turn redeems them again when presented in sums of one dollar and upward. In most places, however, the shinplasters of A, B and C, are issued, and those who take them must run the risk of their ever being redeemed.

—The secesh, of whom there continues to be a great number in Havana, are highly elated over the expected "doings" of the privateers now supposed to be at or off Mobile and Charleston. They openly boast of a raid contemplated on a Northern port, and express the most undisguised contempt of "Lincoln's gunboats." The confederate sympathizers have open and frequent intercourse with the rebel States, through the blockade runners.

—If Ohio were as densely peopled as Massachusetts, it would contain upwards of 6,000,000 of people. The increase of people to the square mile between 1850 and 1860 was greater in the old free States than in the new. In this relation, Ohio is number eleven. Of the ten which have increased faster in density, eight are on the Atlantic border. Illinois and Indiana are the only new States in this list. Illinois gained 12.54 to the square mile; Indiana 10.72, and Ohio 8.99. Ohio had in 1860, 58.54 to the square mile. This is nearly nine above that of any other new State; Indiana follows with 39.93, then Illinois 30.90.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A marble fountain in the old town of Prague has been partly pulled down by order of the burgomaster. It was built in 1583, at a great cost, and has always been admired on account of its beauty. The governor of the city, as soon as he learnt what was going on, put a stop to such an act of vandalism, and one-half of the fine monument has been saved.

—The glove trade of Great Britain is immense. Here are the figures: "From January to July, 1862, 4,167,516 pairs of leather gloves were brought into the United Kingdom foreign parts. In twenty-one months alone the enormous total of 10,539,273 pairs of gloves found their way into the country."

—The Japanese ambassadors contracted a bill of $20,000 at their hotel in London. They sent it to Lord John Russell, hoping England would pay it as other countries had done, but Lord John refused.

—The emperor of Anam has sent to the French Admiral Bonard the decoration of the great order of Cochin China. This decoration, which, fortunately for the bearer, he is not compelled to wear, consists of two large elephant's teeth and two large rhinoceros' horns, each tooth and each horn being a load for a man.

—A French postal service, by steam packets, has been established between Suez and various ports of the Indian and China seas, which service will connect with another just established between Marseilles and Alexandria, touching at Messina. The packets from Marseilles for Alexandria will leave Marseilles on the 19th of each month, at 2 p. m., and will carry mails for Sicily, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Ceylon, the French establishments in India, the British possessions in India, Singapore, Cochin China and Hong Kong.

—There is a singular operation going on among the insurance offices of London, and has been for some years. Weak offices have been secretly assailed with insinuations that they were about to fail, and the consequent loss of business has really threatened them with failure. Desiring to save for the stockholders as much as possible, the directors have sold out their offices to others that were stronger. This boa-constrictor process of swallowing companies whole has at length become the regular occupation of some mammoth offices, and the monopoly of insurance has grown to be so oppressive that a legal investigation of the matter has taken place. Some very interesting and not very creditable disclosures were made by it. It was proved, among other things, that it was not uncommon for the directors of a company to make a bargain for the sale of it to another, and then join in depreciating it so that the stockholders would be compelled to let it be sold, and when the sale was made the rascally directors would pocket the money, thus cheating the stockholders out of everything. The enormous extent of this swindling will appear by the fact that since 1848 no less than 157 insurance companies have thus disappeared. With such a specimen of English rascality to put in their own eye, it is about time English papers had begun to say less about the mote in the American optic.

SHOPPING.

A Tale of London Town.

"I will never marry Mr. Youngscrew, because he is rich as Croesus," said Julia Gushington, bursting into tears.

"You shall never marry Capt. Montgomery, because he is as poor as Job," said old Gushington, bursting out of the room as Mrs. Major Manager entered it.

"Good gracious, Julia, what is the matter?" said Mrs. M. "Why, your eyes are as red as ferrets, and you'll burst the buttons off your polka if you sigh so desperately."

And Julia told her all, "how she loved a bold dragoon, with his saddle, bridle, long sword," and little more than his pay, how her father refused to have him for a son-in-law, and how Mr. Youngscrew, a stingy, gingery, bandy-legged booby, had proposed and been accepted by old Mr. Gushington. The case seemed desperate to Julia—not so to Mrs. Major Manager.

"My dear, said the old campaigner, "dry your eyes and leave all to me. Dress yourself as becomingly as you can, receive Mr. Youngscrew with nods and becks, and wreathed smiles, and then"—

"Then what?" exclaimed Julia, opening her beautiful blue eyes to their utmost.

"And then we'll take him out shopping. My nieces Arabella, Emma and Clara are going, as you know, to join their brother in India, and I have promised them part of their outfit. You shall buy all under my direction."

"But what has that to do with my marrying Charley—I mean Capt. Montgomery?"

"Oh! it's Charley, is it?" thought Mrs. M., "then there's no time to lose. There's a knock at the door, and there is Mr. Youngscrew and his brougham. Do as I tell you, and trust to my experience."

Julia, like a good girl as she was, obeyed her knowing old friend, and presently appeared, looking more beautiful than any lady in the book of fashions. Youngscrew (who, by the by, was quite as bad looking as Julia had painted him,) stood agape with admiration, and actually perspired with ecstacy when the ladies solicited his company to Swan & Edgar's. The clock struck one as they entered that paradise of women. Mr. Y. would have retired, but the ladies knew he had taste, and desired the benefit of it. They were soon seated, and the solemnity began. Dress after dress was opened, discussed and rejected. With a patience worthy of the cause, did the highly respectable young curate looking gentleman behind the counter seek to satisfy his fastidious customers, and at length succeeded.

Mr. Youngscrew thought the price (he said some days afterwards) a stiff 'un. The ladies scarcely had made it a question.

Then the trimmings.

Twenty yards of ribbon at two shillings a yard!

Mr. Y. couldn't understand for what it was wanted.

Sixty yards of braid at one shilling a yard!

Mr. Y. began a sum in mental arithmetic.

Twelve yards of lining at sixteen pence a yard!

Good gracious! Could she have got as much as that about her as there she sat upon the chair before him? If so, how much of that glorious heap was Swan & Edgar, and how much Julia Gushington?

Twenty four enamel buttons at two shillings each!

By jingo! She had twenty-four on her dress at that moment, for Youngscrew began to count them.

Skeins of silk! sewing cotton!! gimp!!! whalebone!!!! hooks!!!!!! and eyes!!!!!!!

Youngscrew became mute as a fish. He felt inclined to scream when the curate asked, "if that was all to-day?" "All." Mr. Y. should think so—and did.

The clock struck four as the trio left the shop. Mr. Youngscrew, pale as a white sarsenet at the scene he had witnessed, the ladies radiant with the consciousness of having fulfilled so far their women's mission.

"We shall see you again to-morrow?" said Julia to her admirer, with one of her very sweetest smiles, "at eleven?"

Mr. Youngscrew, who stuttered slightly, could only bow his rapture and depart.

"Dose number one," said Mrs. Maj. Manager; "we will make Emma's purchase to-morrow, the day after that Clara's; the next day you shall make me a present of a mantle, and possibly you do want something for yourself, eh dear?"

Of course she did—who ever knew a girl of twenty who did not?

Mr. Youngscrew went to bed that night, but not to sleep. Mental arithmetic again engaged his attention for many hours, and when he did close, it was to dream of ready reckoners and demons in whalebone chokers.

Need we dwell over our story? No. Day by day as proposed by the artful Major-ess, did she submit Youngscrew to the torture, until he looked upon Swan & Edgar as a fashionable inquisition. Each night he slept less. Each morning he rose with more bile in his face and less love in his heart for Julia Gushington.

The present of the mantle to Mrs. M. M. brought on a crisis.

Mr. Y. repudiated his engagement and fled to France. Old G. threatened him with an action for breach of promise, and compromised for £10,000, with which he presented his son-in-law, the captain, on the day of his wedding.—*Punch's Almanac.*

The Great Land Case.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov 1]

Our Topeka correspondent has referred to the great land case which was recently argued in the United States district court, before Judge Williams, who has taken it under advisement. As the case is one which involves the title to a large and valuable tract of land, and has excited considerable interest among the members of the legal fraternity and citizens generally, we give the following brief history of it:

It is a suit brought by the United States against John Connor, Ne-con-he-con, (Chief of the Delaware tribe,) Henry Tiblow, late interpreter of the tribe, and James C. Stone, on the chancery side of the circuit court, to set aside and cancel a patent issued by the United States for a large tract of land on what is known as the Government Farm, adjoining Leavenworth.

The value of the land, (being two sections, or 1,280 acres,) the important questions in the cause, and the known ability of counsel engaged on both sides, rendered the case one of great interest. The land, we understand, was selected under the provisions of a late treaty with the Delawares, which gave to Connor, Ne-con-he-con and Tiblow a right to select a certain quantity of land. The selections seem to have been made and patents issued. The lands were sold by them to the defendant Stone. The government claims that, under the treaty, they had no right to select the lands in question.

Robert Crozier, esq., district attorney, and Judge Gamball, appeared for the United States, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Sam A. Stinson and A. J. Isacks, esq., of this city, for the defense. The decision will be looked for with deep interest.

General Notices.

PERSONAL.—M'lle La Rue, formerly ladies' maid to ladies of rank in Paris, has a secret known only to persons of her country, by which the muddiest, most pimpled skin may be made to rival the lily in purity and clearness. It is no application to ruin the skin after a few months use, but an art which produces the fair complexions of our foreign sisters. She has also an invaluable receipt for darkening and increasing the growth of the hair, also for the removal of moth. The three for $1, or 50 cents separately. Sent by return mail. Address MARIE LA RUE, Auburn, N. Y. All warranted or money refunded.

BLANKETS. 18,000 10 lb. the pair, 8 yards 6 inches wide by 7 yds. long, 20,000 4 lb., 5 lb., 6 lb., and 7 lb. the pair, all sizes, BLUE, GREY AND BROWN GREY. 6,000 light weights, Low Plaid Horse Blankets, 1,000 the heavy French Standard Officer's Blankets, ALSO, 40,000 yards all Linen Haversack and Knapsack Drill, 12,000 yards 11-4 Bleached Hospital Sheetings. And a large assortment of goods for Linings. All the above can be immediately delivered. Terms Cash or United States Certificates of Indebtedness. GEORGE O. PARRISH, Philadelphia, Penn.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms. BUSHELS PER DAY. Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000; " " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000; " " 3 - - - 500 to 800. WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN, And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to Illinois Central Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, Norton & Co., Chicago ... Lockport. J. C. RICHARDS. MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington st. N. B.—On hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

KENOSHA WATER CURE. A FIRST CLASS SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT. Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago. This Institution offers the greatest inducements to those who are afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department is in charge of thoroughly scientific Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physicians who have made Chronic Disease a special study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and successful treatment. Soldiers and others suffering from exposure in malarious districts, are advised to resort to the "Cure" at once, and thereby save time and expense. For further particulars, address or apply to CHAS. F. REED, M. D., or Mrs. A. H. REED, Physicians, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor. Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25, 1862.

LEMON GALE & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commission.

NOTICE.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held at Jacksonville on the ninth day of December, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting articles of consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, and if said articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the consolidated Company will be held in Jacksonville on the tenth day of December, 1862. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Docks in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street. JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, AT Port Stanley, Canada West. Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding-room, and everything necessary for carrying on a Foundry business in all its branches—Steam Engines and Agricultural Implements ... [illegible] ... J. G. HARPER, London, Canada West.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHEAP CASH JEWELRY HOUSE OF NEW YORK. Headquarters for Masons and all Dealers in Jewelry. W. A. HAYWARD, MANUFACTURING JEWELER, No. 208 Broadway. Wholesale Agents wanted in every Regiment and Town in the United States, Canada and British Provinces. The assortment comprises all kinds of SETTS, VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, ... STUDS and BUTTONS, MASONIC, LADIES' ... AND ALL KINDS OF EMBLEM PINS And everything in the Jewelry line. Any one wishing to see samples, I will send either of the following articles, together with my Wholesale Circular, on the receipt of one dollar: A Gold Masonic Pin or Ring, or a Nice Gold-plated Masonic Fob Key, or a Beautiful Set of Jewelry, or a Fine Engraved Seal Locket, or an Oval Engraved Brace'et, or a California Diamond Ring or Pin, or a Set of Engraved Solitaire Sleeve-Buttons, (Lady's or Gentleman's) or a Set of Studs and Buttons, or a Gentleman's Seal Stone Ring, or a Lady's Double Heart Ring, or a Lady's Enameled Revolving Pin, or a Neat Gold-plated Vest Chain or Neck Chain, or a California Diamond Cluster Pin, with Chain attached, or an Anchor Pin, with Chain attached, or a Fine Gold Pen and Pencil. All the above goods are sold at retail at from $1 to $5 each. Persons wishing to order anything which may not be specified on the Circular can rely upon having their orders faithfully attended to.

LITTLE MONITOR Is an important invention for burning COAL OR KEROSENE OIL AS A GAS AND WITHOUT A CHIMNEY. It consists in attaching to any common fluid lamp tube or cylinder about 1¼ inches in length by half an inch in diameter, made of perforated tin, connected by a very simple contrivance, to feed the lamp wick for lighting, and regulates the flame. A steady stream of gas is emitted from the top of the perforated cone about two inches long which will bear as much wind and agitation as the street gas and far more than any light ever before attained to a HAND LAMP. The light is of the same brilliancy as that of the ordinary coal gas and emits no more odor or smoke when lighted. It is well known that heretofore to produce without a chimney any considerable light from the oils, and without any unpleasant odor has baffled the inventive genius of the age. This burner can be at once regulated for a night lamp or sick chamber so as to burn twelve hours and not consume HALF A TABLESPOONFUL OF OIL. These, then, are its characteristics: 1. It gives three times the light of any other round tube wick lamp. 2. It will bear carrying round the house, up stairs and down, in the most rapid manner. 3. There are no chimneys broken, as none are used. 4. It is all right, and no family will long be without one. For sale or wholesale and retail by POPE & SLOCUM, 128 Clark street, Chicago.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS WOOLEN GOODS, Our stock of HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Caps, Scarfs &c. &c. Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose. A splendid assortment of Commenced Slippers and Cushions. Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Fulling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of Woolen Hosiery and Yarns Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

BUTTER AND LARD We are still in want of BUTTER, LARD AND TALLOW. By shipping to us persons in the country will receive the VERY HIGHEST PRICES, And receive immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO., 217 South Water street, Chicago.

DUFFIELD & HILTON, (Late of Louisville, Ky.) PORK AND BEEF PACKERS. New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated Hams and English Meats. CHAS. DUFFIELD. JNO. C. HILTON.

BOTTLES.—I offer for sale the following styles of Bottles, viz: BRANDIES AND WINES, 5's & 6's. PORTER BOTTLES, Q'ts and P'ts, HOCKS AND CLARETS. SQUARE SCHNAPPS, Q'ts and P'ts. Fancy Handled Whisky Jugs, (Hock Glass,) quart, pint and half pint Flasks, and an assortment of Demijohns. A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

MILITARY OFFICERS, DEALERS AND SUTLERS will find the largest stock and assortment of Swords, Sabres, Belts, Sashes, Gloves and Gauntlets, Haversacks, Revolvers and Cartridges, and all other necessaries of camp life, at E. R. BOWEN'S, 23 Clark street (up stairs), over U. S. Express Office. Chase's Camp Mess Chest, &c. Prices lower than any other house. Address P. O. Box 816.

SWEET POTATOES.—We are selling Potatoes RAISED IN THE SOUTH. They are fully matured, and with a little care may be kept for months. Call at 95 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

FINAL SALES OF Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois. The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1835,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank as follows: IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN, On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862. IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862. At Mineral Point will be sold 3,000 acres of mineral and farming lands in the Counties of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County. And at Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in various parts of the State of Illinois, and some city and town property. Also, several lots in suburb St. George, (blocks 769, 786 and 790) City of St. Louis. Also, a very large amount of evidences of debt due the Bank, claims, &c. Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield. The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder. One fourth of the amount of the purchases must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the remainder. The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par. Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless, and the holders of certificates should have them all at the sales. URI MANLY, N. H. RIDGELY, JAMES CAMPBELL, } Trustees. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30th, 1862.

CITY TAXES FOR 1862. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., October 7, 1862. Public notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection for the annual taxes for the city of Chicago for the municipal year 1862, is now in my hands for collection. All persons interested are requested to make payment thereof forthwith at my office, No. 14 Court House, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor. F. MEHRING, City Collector. N. B.—Gentlemen having tax books will please hand them in immediately for listing.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PADUCAH, KY., Oct. 25th, 1862. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 12th day of November, 1862, for furnishing (3,000) Three Thousand tons of first-class Timothy Hay, well pressed, and delivered in good stout Barges or Boats, each boat load to be accompanied by the affidavits of at least one reliable person stating the quantity of Hay contained therein. (70,000) Sixty Thousand bushels of sound, merchantable Shelled Corn, (56 lbs to the bushel,) put up in new gunny bags (or otherwise if as stipulated in the contract) and delivered in such quantities as in the opinion of the undersigned the wants of the service may require. (20,000) Twenty Thousand bushels of Oats (32 lbs. to the bushel), to be clean and sound, and delivered in a similar manner, and subject to the same provisions as Corn. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all bids made, and of increasing or diminishing the quantity of Hay, Oats and Corn one-third each. Bids must be made in the name of ALL THE PARTIES CONNECTED WITH THE TRANSACTION, and there will be a guarantee signed by two persons of known responsibility, that the bidder will execute the contract with approved security for its performance if awarded to him. The delivery of the Forage in suitable quantities must commence in ten days from the date of contract, the terms of which are substantially stated in this advertisement. It is particularly requested that bidders be present at the opening of the proposals. Without positive knowledge that the parties are reliable, no bids will be acted upon unless the persons making them are present at the opening. Form for making proposals will be furnished upon application at this office. G. A. PIERCE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ST LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 17, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding vouchers for wood furnished the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, signed D. Sherman Agent, and for which payment is ordered in a decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois, of the 30th November, 1860, that the balance due on said vouchers has been deposited in said Court, and by its order will be paid and distributed to claimants or their attorneys, on presentation of the proper vouchers to the undersigned. JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO RESIGN GUARDIANSHIP.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Rudolph Mugley, Guardian of Frederick Cure, Mary Cure, Peter Francis Cure, Barbara Cure and Rudolph Cure, will at the November Term, A. D. 1862, of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1862, apply to be discharged from such Guardianship by said Court. RUDOLPH MUGLEY, Guardian, &c. Chicago, October 18th, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the city of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting any other business that may be brought before them. W. F. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, Commissioners. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. Chicago, Oct. 18, 1862.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1862. ISAAC ... LOMBARD, Secretary. Chicago, October 24th, 1862.

C. J. WYETH, MALT HOUSE, Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

SALT! SALT! SALT!! 18,000 sacks Ground Alum, 5,000 sacks Turk's Island. In lots to suit. PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 197 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies, ... manufacture, ... for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ... South Water street.

Plantation Bitters.

S.-T.-1860-X.

A VOICE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD!

The Right Kind of Testimony!

READ AND PONDER.

The special correspondent of the New York EXPRESS, who was with the army during the campaign in Maryland, says of the recent battles:

* * * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with design and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left—the closing up of the centre and final success—all excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The heart history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips pale—and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who now seek a son—or wife a husband—or sister a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even now the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known that the effects of gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at five in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was but very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in the most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, containing calisaya bark, winter green, lavendar, anise, clove buds, orange peel, snake root, &c. preserved in St Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

New York, Jan. 16th, 1862.

Dr. ———, Agents of, etc.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, sir, our duties to our Government and our ideas of consistency would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain, Very respectfully yours, P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners strength, composure and cheerfulness has been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods, in the Washington Hospitals, informed me that he had been unable to produce an hour's sleep in one patient for nearly two weeks, and he was sinking and crazy, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equalled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed, in my text I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c. NICODEMUS.

This testimony, coming from a high source, was voluntary, and unsought for by Messrs. Drake & Co., and was given as an item of important news in the EVENING EXPRESS. Comment is unnecessary. No such encomium has ever been bestowed upon a medicine before, and thousands will attest that it is deserved.

Business Cards.

DR. WALTER HAY, No. 85 South Clark Street, CHICAGO. OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book and News Papers, Envelopes, Cards and Card Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink &c. &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO. SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, and dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS BROOM CORN, 95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95 For sale at the Lowest Cash Prices. The largest stock of WOODEN WARE, (Painted and Plain.) WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE, Cordage, Twine, CORN BASKETS Broom Maker's Stock, &C. &C. &C. Ever Brought to this City. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 S. Water-st Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered. RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water-st.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the eighteenth day thereof. ROBERT WALLACE, Executor. Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862.

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the 15th day thereof. ... STURTEVANT, C. N. HOLDEN, Administrators. Chicago, Oct. 15th, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Robert Scovil vs. Hirah J. Spalding.—Public notice is hereby given that I, ... Williams, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the mortgaged premises described in the decree in said cause, to wit: the undivided one-half part of the northwest quarter of section five (5), in township thirty eight (38) north, range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, in the County of Cook and state of Illinois. ... WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery Cook County. Chicago, October 18th, 1862.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of GEORGE S. DAVIS & CO. Has been dissolved by mutual consent. ... [illegible]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

NEW WHOLESALE YANKEE NOTION HOUSE, At No. 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (up-stairs.) We are opening a large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, Drawers, Hoop Skirts, COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, THREADS, And Small Wares generally, WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH. City and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine our stock. Sutlers' goods in great variety. JAMES M. STEVENS, Agent.

BARNUM BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Stock now in and very complete for the FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE, All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to Cash and short time buyers. The attention of Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers Is respectfully solicited. No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 138 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON.) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 189 South Water-st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description. 157 South Water Street. 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY. HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 197 and 199 East Washington street.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years. The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week. Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y. WHOLESALE DEPOTS. 87 Fulton street ... New York. 43 Lake street ... Chicago. WHOLESALE AGENTS. Henry Tolman & Co ... Boston, Mass. W. F. Colburn ... Cincinnati, O. Balmer & Weber ... St. Louis, Mo. James Bellak ... Philadelphia. A. Couse ... Detroit, Mich. Ph. P. Werlein ... New Orleans. A. & S. Nordheimer ... Toronto, C. W. Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design. Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada. Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. Agents wanted everywhere.

IRON, STEEL, Heavy Hardware. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS. Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts, WOOD MATERIALS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED Thimble Skeins and Boxes. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE. For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at 195 LAKE STREET, And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by ... SEAVEY & CO.

Commission Merchants

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Illinois. DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLANTINE, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 310 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 178 South Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And dealers in Sorghum. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 124 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Liberal advances made on property consigned to PHARE & THORP New York. REFERENCES: PETER COOPER, Esq., New York. ... Exchange Bank, N. Y. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office and Warehouse No. 205 South Water street and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

BOYNTON & DRAKE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 89 Randolph street, Chicago. Liberal advances made on consignments. Post Office Box 2466.

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water street, New York. REFERENCES.—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Ogilsby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; S. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Mure & Scott, do.; ... New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 154½ South Water Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 978.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouses 81 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. A. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c. Warehouse, No. 251 South Water street. WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKET.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. P. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 681. Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 189 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.—Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. G. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

BATES, STONE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c. 217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission. JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BUEL.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 200 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. A Commission ... advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 138 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c. from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 125,000 bushels Grain per trip. 6 Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions and Produce of all kinds. FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 236 and 238 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 182 South Water street, Chicago.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co, think they can give equal superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. C. R. BRITT. R. A. WICWILE.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 224 South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. R. C. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1815. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

REMOVAL. HAYDEN, KAY & CO. Have removed to Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street, Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS a Sadlery Hardware, —AND— CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing SPRINGS and AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. Also a large assortment of Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and HARNESS LEATHER All of which will be offered at Prices that will not be Undersold. Agents for Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockett's Varnishes, Dole's Hub Boring Machine and Hollow Augers. P. HAYDEN, New York. H. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake street, Chicago.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, At Lake Forest, Illinois. The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 13th inst. For circulars and any desirable information, apply by letter or otherwise to the undersigned. E. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, Nov. 5th, 1862.

LYONS FEMALE COLLEGE. The next quarter of the School year in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. The corps of Teachers is full, and the school is pleasant and prosperous, affording unusual advantages for boarding pupils. Terms ... per quarter, including Board, Tuition, Fuel, Light and Washing. Address Rev. GEO. H. MOORE, President, Lyons, Iowa.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE—On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant place to board near the city. Under the management of an experienced physician, who has had ... years experience in the treatment of disease. Address for circular, Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, Box 328, Chicago.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 15, 1862, with a Collegiate, Academic, and Primary Course. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West ... [illegible] ... Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner Eighteenth and G streets, Washington, October 23d, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (300,000) three hundred thousand bushels of OATS, and (4,000) three tons of HAY. The Hay to be good merchantable Timothy, put up in bales, and delivered at ... two thousand pounds to the ton. The Oats to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each. The Oats to be received by weight, at (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel. Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. Delivery to be made in the city of Washington, within (25) twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS. Proposals will be received for (500) five hundred tons hay and upwards, and for (50,000) fifty thousand bushels of oats and upwards. The propositions for the hay and oats may be upon the same paper, but must be made entirely distinct from, and without reference to each other. The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal. If the bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it. Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH PROPOSITION. Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats and Hay."

GUARANTEE. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. (To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c. All Oats and Hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as do not prove of a good, sound, merchantable quality will be rejected. Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or from time to time as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds. Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal. Delivery to be made at the Railroad Depot, or at one of the Government Wharves, in the City of Washington. The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high. D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29th, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 8th November, 1862, for 2,000 Cavalry Horses and 1,000 Artillery Horses. All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows: 500 within ten (10) days from date of contract, 500 " twenty (20) " 500 " thirty (30) " 500 " forty (40) " Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no greys); good square trotters, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES. (1.) 250 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 16 hands high, or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 8 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness. (2.) 250 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 8 years old, well broken and square trotters in harness. (3.) 250 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 8 years old, sizes suitable for exchange in the two first named horses, well broken and square trotters in harness. ... weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds. Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows: ... Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number ... within twenty-five (25) days from date of contract, and the residue ... within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract. These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular. No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for the faithful performance. Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office. No bid will be entertained for less than 150 Horses. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses." Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned, personally or by letter. JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Chicago Water Works.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—All owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes of the Chicago Water Works are laid, are hereby notified that the rate fixed by the Board of Public Works, as the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the half year commencing November 1st, 1862, and ending May 1st, 1863; and in the case of buildings on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley through which water pipes shall have been laid during the six months preceding the first of November next, the amounts to be paid as water rent or assessments for the period commencing at the date such pipes shall have been laid and ending May 1st, 1863, are the same water rents or assessments will be due and payable on the first day of November next at the office of the Board of Public Works, room 13, Court House. By order of the Board of Public Works, A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Chicago, October 16th, 1862.

Carriage Makers.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.—We have on hand and are constantly making up from A No. 1 stock, and by experienced workmen, a variety of the latest and most approved styles of OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, Phaetons, Road and Business Wagons, which we offer for sale at reasonable rates. Orders for any style of vehicle filled at short notice in a workmanlike manner. We invite the trade to an inspection of the style and quality of our work. ALL WORK WARRANTED. A Four Seated Family Rockaway, Of good style, suitable for one or two horses, for sale at our factory, Corner State and Twelfth streets. H. & G. N. WILLETS.

Eye and Ear.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of THE EYE AND EAR, Successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, ... Dr. W. performs every operation connected with ophthalmic and Aural Surgery ... [illegible] ... OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3867.

EYE AND EAR. DR UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, ... Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 119 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others.—We are now prepared to supply Keg or Can Oysters In quantities to suit ... [illegible] ... M. T. AMES. ... Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

For the Army.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS. $100 BOUNTY. A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Good board, clothing, &c. ... One month's pay and $25 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment. For further particulars apply to ... FRENCH, ... Infantry, Recruiting Officer, 56 South Clark Street ... will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit.

Groceries.

500 HALF CHESTS TEAS—A full assortment of new crop Green and Black, embracing all grades of Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ... South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Mocha and Java ... [illegible] ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ... South Water street.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Feeling in Washington Regarding the Elections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The feeling in Washington to-day in view of the general success of the Democrats in the late elections, is one of gloomy anticipations. Most regard it as a rebuke of the administrative feebleness of the government, but fear that the effect will be still further to increase its timidity and irresolution. Secretary Seward was with the president quite early this morning, and Secretary Chase soon afterward.

GEN. DIX'S THEORY OF THE REBEL OPERATIONS.

We have to-day heard the opinions of three major generals, and these opinions are the reflex of all military opinions here, to the effect that the view of the rebel programme entertained by Major General Dix is the correct one, and that the rebels are actively retiring, with a view of concentrating at Petersburg, where Gen. Longstreet, with his vanguard, is already in command, for the purpose of making an attack on Suffolk and Yorktown, capturing the supplies and vast stores of heavy artillery left behind in the latter place on the abandonment of the Peninsula, and then making an attack in force upon Fortress Monroe, which Gov. Letcher has declared to be the one point essential to the sovereignty of the State of Virginia and the safety of the confederate government.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 154.

It is understood that the general order of the war department authorizing the withdrawal of men from volunteer organizations to fill the ranks of favored regulars, was drafted at headquarters of the army of the Potomac, and was transmitted for promulgation to the adjutant general, who published it substantially as received. The manifest injustice of the order as originally published, has already caused its modification; and it is doubtless will be still further modified, in deference to the unanimous protest of volunteer officers against its provisions for the diminution of their commands. Such an order could not but have the effect of disastrously encouraging insubordination in the army,—any soldiers of volunteers who might receive unpleasant orders from their own officers, being thus given the option of deserting to the regulars at a moment's notice.

THE MODIFICATION OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 154.

The modification of the order to enlist volunteers into the regular army so as to require that only ten men be taken from each company or battery for regular regiments, will not have the effect of removing the dissatisfaction which prevails among volunteer officers. Many of the volunteer regiments are mere skeletons of from 100 to 300 men, and if ten of the best men are selected from each company for the regulars, the officers and men remaining will be dispirited, and the result will perhaps be that Congress will obliterate all distinctions which now divide the army of the Union.

THE REBEL NAVY BEING BUILT.

There can be no doubt that the rebels are again making formidable progress in the construction of a navy. We published the fact a few days since, that the English shipyards are being used for the purpose of building large iron-clads for the rebel government; the payment of which it is nearly certain is made from English sources. Two of these vessels have been seen by one of the persons from whom our information is derived.

We have positive assurances, also, from Richmond, that the new Merrimac is finished, and that two other similar vessels are under way. All these facts, with recent exploits of Capt. Semmes, clearly indicate a hopefulness and fortitude on the part of the rebels, that promise us a stubborn struggle in their subjugation.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Ravages of Fever at Headquarters—The Death of Gen. Mitchel and other Prominent Officers—Gen. Brannan in Command.

The United States steamship Florida, L. C. Sartori, commander, from Port Royal in four days, arrived yesterday morning.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 1, 1862.

I regret to have to announce the sad news of the death of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, who commanded this department. He died at Beaufort, on Thursday, at 6½ o'clock in the evening, from a malignant fever, contracted here. But a week ago, we were suddenly visited by a type of fever, to which, it pains me to say, many of our chief officers have fallen victims, within the short period of a week. The doctors cannot agree in determining the name, which, in its symptoms and nature, has every appearance of yellow fever.

The disease is accompanied by all the symptoms of yellow fever, and, although not quite so rapid in its effects, it seems to be quite as fatal. The fact that the disease made its appearance so late in the season, induces the belief that it has been brought here from Key West, or some other infected port, and does not arise from local causes. The dread pestilence seems to have confined itself to the immediate vicinity of the headquarters, where its worst ravages were made. Officers upon Gen. Mitchel's staff, and those immediately surrounding him, were the first attacked. The death of Capt. L. A. Warfield, was followed by that of Capt J. C. Williams, aid-de-camp to Gen. Mitchel. These two cases were followed by the illness of Gen. Mitchel's two sons, both upon his staff, and Capt. J. J. Elwell, assistant quartermaster, and then the disease spread so rapidly as to create great alarm and anxiety. The disease appeared to be so confined to that one spot—headquarters—that Gen. Mitchel removed to Beaufort, but unfortunately too late. The seeds of the fatal malady had been sown here, which soon carried him away. On Thursday morning, Col. N. W. Brown, of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, died from fever, and upon the evening of the same day the intelligence was telegraphed from Beaufort that Gen. Mitchel was dead. His death cast a gloom over all, not only because of the loss of such a man, who had secured the love and esteem of all here, but our dismal forebodings were realized, and his death seemed to verify the conclusions which had been forced upon us, that when this monster attacked, there was no hope.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel is regretted by all. In the short period that he was here, he managed to win the love and confidence of his whole command. His benevolent objects for benefitting the negro, and his eminently practical course with regard to them here, will cause his memory to be cherished by every Christian. In his death our country has lost an able general, astronomy and science one of their most gifted sons.

His remains were deposited in the grave yard of the old Episcopal church at Beaufort, yesterday, at 12 o'clock. The funeral was attended by Gens. Brannan, Saxton, Admiral Dupont and Capt. Rogers, together with numerous other prominent officers of the army and navy. Rev. Dr. Strickland of the 48th regiment New York volunteers, who was with him in his last moments, performed the funeral service.

Gen. J. M. Brannan succeeds to the command and succeeds to the command of the department until the president names another.

You have, perhaps, received intelligence of the capture of two English vessels—the Scotia and Anglia—by the United States bark Restless, and brought into this port on the 28th ultimo by the gunboat Flambeau. They were both taken while endeavoring to run into Bull's B, twenty-five miles north of Charleston. They carry very valuable cargoes, consisting chiefly of cloths, and will make a very rich prize for the fortunate vessel which took them. The cargo of the Scotia is valued at £135,000 sterling. They will both be sent North.

There are rumors that the rebels are in great force—said to be 15,000 strong—on the main land, near Port Royal Ferry, threatening Beaufort. No apprehension is felt, however, for the safety of the place.

I am happy to be able to state that Capt. J. J. Elwell and Gen. Mitchel's two sons are said to be in a fair way of recovery.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Apprehensions of and Preparations for War with the United States

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 3, 1862.

An uneasy feeling has prevailed in this city for some time; an undefined apprehension that Britain is on the eve of a contest with the United States, in which, of course, Canada would be involved. The daily steamers from Quebec have been quietly bringing up shot, and of late shell and a number of Armstrong guns, and on the 1st inst., we were startled by the announcement that the Ariadne, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, had passed Father Point on her way to Quebec, where she is now lying. The Ariadne, it seems, has brought up two troops of artillery and a quantity of stores. It is now said that regiment from Halifax is coming into Canada, and that at least 10,000 men will be concentrated in this city during the winter. In a provincial town there are always plenty of people who know far better than anybody else the why and wherefore of every movement of every European or American potentate or politician. They now say that Admiral Wilkes' blockade of Bermuda is the cause of the reinforcement of the Canadian garrisons. How true this surmise may be, your readers can judge as well as your correspondent. I do hope, however, that nothing will occur to disturb the relations happily existing between this colony and the States. It cannot be doubted, that in the event of war, the population of Canada would espouse the cause of the mother country warmly, though not so enthusiastically as they did last winter, when the Trent affair occurred. The writings of Prof. Goldwin Smith, and the support his anti-colonial opinions have received from certain classes at home, have somewhat weakened the fervency of Canadian attachment to the British Empire; but still, I repeat, it is not to be doubted that the people would rise to repel any invasion from south of the boundary line, and the struggle that would ensue, if hostilities were to commence, would be fierce, and entail terrible disasters on both sides.

The New Keokuk.

The tremendous iron vessel Keokuk (formerly the Moodna) is now almost finished at New York, and her launch is announced to come off on the 15th prox. Preparations for putting her afloat will begin to-morrow. This is the most extraordinary looking craft in the world. She resembles two small boats turned down on each other. She is oval-shaped in the hull. The machinery will be carried entirely below water. There is no woodwork whatever, save in the cabins. A propeller in the stern will move her. There will be no keel laid in the centre of this queer-looking craft, but one at the end and another at the stern, both of which extended toward the hull about sixteen feet. A seven-foot ram protrudes from the bow. It is of cast-iron throughout, and bears a resemblance to the rams in the Monitors. When in the water, the Keokuk will present the most singular appearance of any ship-board of up to time. The principle of her construction it is not deemed advisable to publish just now. The ordnance authorities are preparing a battery for her, of which also a minute description would be contraband.

Gov. Morton of Indiana.

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1862.

Gov. Morton of Indiana has been here for several days, holding constant interviews with the president, Gen. Halleck, the secretary of war, and other members of the cabinet. The exact nature of his business, which could account for the length of his interviews with one of the high functionaries named, is, of course, not known; but rumors, more than usually plausible, point to the falling health of Secretary Smith, of the Interior Department, and to the appointment of Gov. Morton as his successor. Certain it is that if Mr. Smith shall resign, no selection more in harmony with the wishes of the other members of the cabinet, and of the Northwest, could be made. Gov. Morton had a special interview with the president, in relation to the interests of the Indiana soldiers, and goes to-morrow to Harper's Ferry on the same errand.

The Rebels Running off their Slaves.

The Washington *Star* says:

We have trustworthy information from parties just from Cuba that the steamer Blanche, on her late trip from Texas to the port of Matanzas, Cuba, carried in addition to her cargo of cotton quite a number of Texan slaves with their owners, who promptly sold them to Cuban planters; and also that several secesh families, arriving from New Orleans and its vicinity, are bringing with them numbers of slaves. It will be remembered that the steamer Blanche ran her cargo into Cuba under the British flag—not previously known for many years to have covered a cargo of slaves for the Cuban market. A Spanish man-of-war, the Blasco de Garay, is said to have landed more or less of the slaves entering the island from the vicinity of New Orleans.

The French-Roman Question.

[Paris Correspondent N. Y. World.]

By the statistics of the population of Rome it appears that there are now in the Eternal City 197,078 inhabitants. There are twenty-nine cardinals, and thirty-five bishops, and 1,529 priests, 2,509 members of male religious communities, and 2,031 nuns, 609 members of colleges, 1,427 girls in convents, 938 boys and 1,200 girls in charitable institutions, 4,893 Pontifical soldiers, 361 non-Catholics, and 4,186 Jews. The French troops, numbering 25,000 men, are not reckoned in this account. All these, it seems now, are for the present to be left under the fatherly dominion of his holiness the pope, and not turned over to Victor Emanuel. It is now considered decided by the emperor that for some time to come, at least, that he must yield to the *non possumus* of the pope, and that he will refrain from interfering with him or his. This is understood to be the point upon which M. Thouvenel resigned, and it is said that other changes in the ministry will ere long follow. The simple fact is, the emperor has too many matters in hand to render it good policy for him to alienate from his support the entire clerical power of France, which would inevitably be the result if he should abandon Rome.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. I. N. Arnold left for Washington on Thursday evening.

ATTENTION.—Especial attention is called to the Assessor's notice in another column. It will be found of interest.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—An extra train will run to Rosehill on Sunday next should the weather be pleasant, leaving the depot at 2:30 P. M. and returning at 4:45. Fare ten cents each way.

FILTH.—The South Branch of the Chicago river is growing filthy daily, and emitting a smell which will compare favorably with the North Branch in its palmiest days. Where's Hoyt and the Smelling Committee?

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—It will be of service to our city readers who may have occasion for a complete instructor in French to state that Monsieur A. Favarger, a highly educated and most intelligent gentleman is now resident in Chicago and is highly approved in this capacity by many of our best citizens.

THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.—The Mercantile Battery did not leave yesterday, as was anticipated, but will depart this morning about 9 o'clock. So many members of the Battery were in the city, paying farewell visits to friends, that it became impossible to get them together in time for leaving.

THE MAJORITY.—The town of Elk Grove has been heard from, and gives the Republican ticket 141 majority. This completes the returns, and gives Mr. Arnold majority in the county. This, of course, is unofficial. The official returns will increase it, we think, as many of the published returns are underestimated.

ÆSTHETIC.—Our citizens ought to know that Miss Cameron, who has rooms at 47 Clark street, over Brotherton & Nettleton's Bank, displays marked skill in drawing, painting, and more particularly in the coloring of photographs. We have seen several results of her skill and good taste, and can recommend her to the patronage of the public without hesitation.

☞ Owen Conley, of the tug boat Ward, was robbed yesterday of seven dollars while asleep. The thief also had the impudence to steal Conley's boots from his feet while he slept. A man named Barney Maloy was arrested yesterday for the offence and held to bail for trial in the sum of $700, the missing property having been found in his possession.

SORGHUM.—This new product of the Western States is now a cash article in the Chicago market. Messrs. Hunter & Bro., for the Chicago Steam Sugar Refinery, purchased during the past week about 400 barrels, at prices ranging from 30 to 36 cents per gallon. Fair to good, in tight packages, is worth 34 to 36 cents in good barrels; prime, 37 to 38c. See advertisement of Hunter & Bro. in advertising department.

FIRES.—Two car-loads of baled hay, at Sherman's cattle yards, (owned by Sherman,) were burned about 10 o'clock last night. There were about 140 bales upon the cars, thirty of which were saved. The fire was occasioned by sparks from a passing locomotive.

A small dwelling house in Bridgeport was also burned last evening, but we have no particulars.

HOSPITAL WAGON.—An ambulance for sick soldiers has been gotten up by two or three gentlemen, and is at the service of any sick soldier who cannot afford the luxury of a carriage, to be carried home or removed to the hospital. It may be had by applying to the City Mission, 36 North Franklin street, or at the livery stable opposite the Illinois Central Railroad Depot. At present it is being used in removing sick soldiers from Camp Douglas to the new hospital.

A QUANDARY.—Under the law creating the office of Commissioners of Highways, there are three in each town. Only one, however, leaves office at a time, and there is consequently but one vacancy each year to be filled. At the late election in the South town, and, if we are not mistaken, in all of the towns, three were elected. It is a mooted question—who is the lucky man? The election, as far as these officers are concerned, is undoubtedly void.

A BOLD THEFT.—Some daring thief stole an entire bale of flannels, yesterday, from the establishment of Cooley, Farwell & Co., in broad day light, and only a few minutes after delivery by the U. S. Express Company. Stealing by wholesale, in the day time, is decidedly a new branch of business. The firm have promptly offered $500 reward for the detection of the thief and recovery of the goods. The magnitude of the reward will undoubtedly unearth the rascals.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN.—Our citizens will be pleased to learn that the proprietors of Mabie's Circus and Menagerie have located here for the season, and fitted up a permanent structure in the best style, on Washington street, opposite the court house. A troupe of superior equestrian performers have been engaged, whose feats will tend to shorten the long winter evenings amazingly. The two educated elephants, Romeo and Juliet, together with ten cages of rare and beautiful animals, birds, &c., are among the attractions which will interest the young people. Our citizens will find the Winter Garden comfortably warmed, brilliantly lighted, and, as we are assured, a first-class place of entertainment in every respect. It will be opened to the public on Thursday evening next.

THE FUEL QUESTION.—Since the advance in the price of wood and coal, great anxiety has been manifested by the poorer classes of our citizens, and by families whose fathers and husbands are absent on the battle field, lest the price of fuel should continue to advance, and reach an exorbitantly high figure after the close of navigation. This is scarcely probable, inasmuch as those who consume the largest quantities have generally supplied themselves for the winter, and the principal yards have fully as much on hand as usual at this season of the year, and every day adds to their stock. During the past two weeks there has been received by the different dealers, from lake vessels, 18,236 tons of coal and 7,075 cords of wood. Large quantities of Illinois coal are also arriving daily. We see no cause for any "panic" on the fuel question, nor any justification for any advance in prices, nor even for the present high rates.

THE NINETY-THIRD ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT AND SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS.

DEPARTURE THIS EVENING FOR KENTUCKY.

The Ninety-Third Illinois Regiment, Col. Holden Putnam commanding, leaves camp this afternoon *en route* for Columbus, Ky. This is one of the largest and most effective regiments organized under the last call of the President. It numbers nearly one thousand picked men, and is composed mainly of stalwart, able-bodied men, enured to hardship and toil. It is made up of six companies from Bureau, two from Stephenson, one from Whiteside, and one from Rock Island counties. The regiment was organized upon the 13th of October last, since which time it has been undergoing thorough instruction in drill, preparatory to taking the field.

The regiment is armed with the Enfield rifle, and thoroughly provided with camp equipage, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and the other necessary adjuncts of service in camp and field. The men are in the best of health and spirits, and eager for the fray. Few regiments have left Camp Douglas so thoroughly prepared for the stern business of war. Their excellent physique will serve them a good turn in the stirring days to come, and under the lead of skillful and gallant officers, such as their roster presents, we may expect a splendid record from them.

The following is the official and complete roster of the regiment:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—Holden Putnam.
Lieut. Colonel—N. C. Buswell.
Major—James M. Fisher.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant—David W. Sparks.
Quartermaster—Edward S. Johnson.
Surgeon—Joseph Huyatt.
1st Asst. Surgeon—Samuel A. Hopkins.
2d Asst. Surgeon—John A. Griswold.
Chaplain—Thos. H. Haggerty.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—Harvey M. Trimble.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Wm. M. Harrold.
Com. Sergeant—Phineas T. Richard on.
Hospital Steward—Leroy S Hopkins.
Drum Major—Myron N Lyman.
Regimental Clerk—J. Johnson Closson.

LINE OFFICERS.

COMPANY A—Captain, Lewis S. Ashbaugh; 1st Lieut., Wm. M. Morris; 2d Lieut., Samuel F. McDonald—94 men.

COMPANY B—Captain, John W. Hopkins; 1st Lieutenant, David Deslms; 2d Lieutenant, James W. Lee—97 men.

COMPANY C—Captain, W. J. Brown; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. Youngson; 2d Lieutenant, Thomas J. Lockwood—82 men.

COMPANY D—Captain, Charles F. Taggart; 1st Lieutenant, Alphens Goddard; 2d Lieutenant, George Klecker—97 men.

COMPANY E—Captain, Horin Wilkinson; 1st Lieutenant, Lyman Wilkinson; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. C. Kinney—87 men.

COMPANY F—Captain, Alfred F. Knight; 1st Lieutenant, John Dyer; 2d Lieutenant, Thomas Payne—97 men.

COMPANY G—Captain, Joseph P. Peel; 1st Lieutenant, Geo. Hartsong; 2d Lieutenant, Jeremiah Piersol—98 men.

COMPANY H—Captain, John A. Russel; 1st Lieutenant, Samuel A. Dorr; 2d Lieutenant, Gad C. Young—99 men.

COMPANY I—Captain, Ellis Fisher; 1st Lieutenant, Elijah Sapp; 2d Lieutenant, Mills C. Clark—93 men.

COMPANY K—Captain, David Lloyd; 1st Lieutenant, Clark Gray; 2d Lieutenant, Harrison Davis—92 men.

Col. Putnam is a descendant of old Israel of revolutionary fame, and goes into the war with the determination of the old stock. He, in common with his regiment, is an ardent hater of rebels, and will deal truculent blows for freedom. He has resided at Freeport, Illinois, for several years, where he has been doing business as a banker. Since his arrival among the men of his regiment, he has won, by his constant kindness and regard for them, a love and esteem which alone would make the regiment successful. He has used his utmost endeavors not only to perfect the Ninety-third, as regards thorough drill and discipline, but at the same time, to provide for their general welfare and comfort. He is a gallant leader of a gallant regiment.

Lieut. Col. N. C. Buswell, is a prominent citizen of Neponset, Ill. He is an able, energetic and well-disciplined officer, and will without any question make his mark in the field. Major Fisher of Princeton, Bureau Co., at the time the call for "three hundred thousand more" was made, nobly responded to that call by immediately raising a company of picked men. He was subsequently elected by a unanimous vote to the Majorship of the Ninety-third. He is fondly loved by the men, and he truly deserves all praise, for the excellent and soldierly example that he sets his command. Adjutant Sparks of Wyanet, has seen service, and has won for himself that honor which is due a brave soldier. He enlisted in the ranks for the second time, since the outbreak of the war, last August, and was elected 1st Lieutenant of the company to which he belonged, where by his gentlemanly conduct and efficiency in military matters, he won the esteem of both officers and men, and was unanimously chosen as the Adjutant of the Regiment.

The Surgeon, Joseph Huyatt, was one of the first physicians in Camden, Ill., and with his efficient Assistants, will prove of great service to the regiment. The Quartermaster, Edward S. Johnson, was promoted from a first lieutenantcy to the responsible office he now holds, the duties of which he discharges most faithfully. Chaplain Haggerty is an able minister, and a devoted and energetic Christian. He commands the respect of the entire regiment. We trust he will be able to find the way to rebel consciences with his good sword—the only appeal they will be likely to heed.

Altogether, the regiment, both as regards officers, men and materials, is completely ready for the field. We wish them a prosperous campaign and a safe return. They will probably parade though the city this afternoon, and leave for Columbus, Ky., by the Illinois Central road, at 6 o'clock this evening.

THE HARRIS DIVORCE SUIT.

Probable Conclusion of the Conspiracy Case.

THE DECREE OF DIVORCE.

Our readers will not fail to remember the sensation created by the first announcement of, and subsequent developments in, what has been familiarly known as the "Harris Conspiracy Case." The social prominence and extensive acquaintance of many of the parties most interested in that celebrated suit, made it of more than ordinary interest to the great public. For a number of days the gossips were feasted with the delectable morsels gathered from the examination, and the particulars were discussed with a gusto which increased as the hearing progressed. The whole affair was startling, and well calculated to exhibit the under current of wickedness and folly which flows even amid the walks of upper tendom. At last the preliminary hearing was brought to a close, and the parties charged were held in $500 bail, each, to answer.

During the pendency of these proceedings the gossips found a new phase of the subject for their dissection. This was a bill filed by Mrs. Harris for a divorce from her husband on the ground of infidelity to the marriage vow. Many were the suppositions both as to causes and result, and shrewd hints were numerous touching the ability of the defendant to clear his record of the charges. It is not necessary to recapitulate the progress of this chancery suit; suffice it to say that the defendant did not answer and was defaulted. The matter was then referred to the master, and he, after hearing testimony, reported that the allegations of the bill had been proven, and that the decree asked for should be granted. The decree was prepared and dated August 24th, last, but was not entered until a short time ago. We print it verbatim as giving what is understood to be the settlement and conclusion of the whole affair, with which both parties have been so unfavorably connected.

THE DECREE.

This cause having this 4th day of August, A. D. 1862, been brought on to be heard upon the bill of complaint filed therein, taken as confessed by the defendant and upon the report of Ira Scott, esq., one of the masters of this court from which it appears that all of the material facts charged in said bill are true, which facts found are as follows to wit:

That the said parties were married at Chicago aforesaid on the 13th day of February, 1838, and since their said marriage have been and are, now residents of Chicago; that the said defendant has committed the act of adultery with the said Annie Ross, as charged in complainant's bill. That within the past five months, or thereabouts, the said defendant took with him to a house of assignation, in Chicago, aforesaid, a certain woman closely veiled, so as not to be recognized or identified, and there committed adultery with such person; that Sarah Harris, one of the children of the said Margaret and Jacob Harris, is an infant now aged about eleven years, and that the complainant is the fit and proper person to have the proper care and custody of said infant, and that the defendant is not a fit or proper person to have such care and custody.

On motion of Barker & Tuley, solicitors for complainant, it is adjudged and decreed that this court by virtue of the power and authority therein vested, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided doth adjudge and decree that the marriage between the said Margaret Harris and said defendant Jacob Harris, be dissolved and the same is hereby dissolved, and the said parties are and each of them is freed from the obligations thereof.

It is further ordered and decreed that the said child Sarah Harris shall be under the sole care and custody of said Margaret Harris, and not to be in any manner subject to the said Jacob Harris.

It is further ordered and decreed that said Jacob Harris do immediately quit the house in which the said complainant now lives on Wabash Avenue in the city of Chicago.

It is further ordered and decreed that an equal one-half of the furniture, goods and chattels now in said house on Wabash Avenue be and the same is hereby declared to be the sole and separate property of the said complainant, and that no portion of the said property shall be removed from said house by said defendant until the said complainant and defendant have made a division of the same, which division shall be made forthwith.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

His Reception and Escort.

As announced in the TRIBUNE of yesterday morning, Major General Fremont arrived in this city last evening at 9:30, from St. Louis, by the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. An hour before the arrival of the train, the capacious depot grounds were densely packed with people, as well as the roofs of buildings, windows, fences and every "coigne of vantage" where they could catch a glimpse of the General. The train arrived promptly on time, and was received with hearty cheers. The large proportion of the assemblage was composed of Germans, who were especially enthusiastic. The General stepped from the cars into a barouche, and preceded by the Great Western Band and followed by an immense crowd of people, was escorted to the Tremont House, where he had engaged rooms. The band played several patriotic airs in a spirited style, after which three cheers were given for Fremont, accompanied by loud calls, which brought him out upon the Dearborn street balcony, from which he addressed the crowd, which by this time had swollen to immense proportions, as follows:

GEN. FREMONT'S REMARKS.

My friends of the city of Chicago:

I thank you heartily for the very unexpected pleasure of this meeting with you to-night. And now I am going to presume upon your kindly disposition by asking your indulgence for not speaking to-night. I am not very well, and am not in very good condition for speaking; but I am cheered by the presence of this vast throng, and grateful for so significant an expression of your good feelings. I am deeply sensible of your kindness.

For this honor I thank you; and not for this alone. My thanks are due to you for your cordial and enthusiastic support while I was in command of the Army of the West. [Applause]. The State of Illinois, and her sister States of the mighty Northwest, led on by the devotion and energy of the people of Chicago, raised, equipped, and placed in the field an army of nearly one hundred thousand men—an army sufficient to have carried your flag in triumph to the mouth of the Mississippi River, and kept that river open to your commerce. I am happy on this occasion to give my testimony to your patriotic services, and offer to you the thanks due from myself.

So, gentlemen, I ask your permission to say to you, good night.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company, with their usual courtesy, have tendered the use of the elegant Prince's car to General Fremont and the members of his staff. They will leave this morning for New York, accompanied by His Excellency, Gov. Yates and party, who are *en route* for Washington.

Gone off the Handle.

There dwelt in Chicago not many months ago, a gay auctioneer, whose place of business was on Dearborn street, and his lodgings at the Tremont. Multitudes of our citizens were made to know "Colorado Jewett" by the traits he manifested while here resident, and many of them will long remember him from the monetary features of his mysterious departure. Since then he has lived only in print, turning up now here, now there, according as he succeeded in getting his letters into type.

Mr. Wm. Cornell Jewett, our Chicago readers will be amused to hear, has renounced his allegiance to the government of the United States, because of President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom! We find his card to that effect in the *British Standard* of the 8th inst. We give two paragraphs from this card as specimens of a style that has no parallel since the death of the late lamented Duke of Rigmarole:

"Far more to be desired than the at present illiberal, unjust despotism of the government, the conservative, sensible McClellan as dictator, with a view to reconstruction. My sympathies are with the South, who represent in refinement, education, hospitality, aristocracy of sentiment, the dignity of our national structure; yet I oppose them in seeking independence through a violation of the constitution. I favor universal freedom; yet, to be consistent, and just as a citizen, must likewise oppose a proclamation in violation of the oath of the office of the President, compelling him to sustain the institution of slavery, and to say that I am not bound to sustain the Administration under the violation of the constitution.

"This policy of the war, unrebuked, without a people's convention, with the 1st of January, 1863, the American people cease as a nation, the now contented slave and freemen worse than slaves amid revolution, and governments outside the model one left as a legacy by Washington. I then renounce all allegiance, connecting my destiny with either the government of England, France or Italy, guaranteeing the freedom of our constitution under monarchs.

"I am, Sir, &c., WM. CORNELL JEWETT,
"Colorado Territory, United States of America."

A Merited Compliment.

In a late number of the *Independent* appears an article on the Episcopal Triennial Convention, in which notice is made of the discussion in that body of the schism of the Southern churches, and, incidentally, the state of the country. In the course of the article the writer pays the following compliment to a most worthy man and much loved rector of one of our leading churches. Many of his friends here who may not have seen the article in the *Independent* will be glad to read it in our columns:

"In the course of the debate, a man of middle age, whose sharp eyes and well-orbed head gave promise of good things to come, arose and thrilled the house with his impassioned oratory. He appealed to the Convention not to copy the example of the priest and the Levite, and pass by on the other side, while our country, which had fallen among thieves, was prostrate and bleeding. He would have the Church perform the functions of the good Samaritan, and wipe the crusted blood from the gaping wounds, and pour upon them the oil and balm of healing. He would have the Convention put itself on the record against treason. Such was the language of Rev. Dr. Clarkson of Chicago. He certainly will not be ashamed to look his parishioners in the face when he returns to Illinois."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond.*—There will probably be an order issued for a grand jury in this Court, during the coming week. A number of cases of some public interest are awaiting an investigation.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. George Manniere.*—Yesterday morning the Court was occupied with the arguments in the chancery case of Samuel K. Dow *vs.* George Varney *et al.* It was alleged in the bill in this case, that Paul Varney was indebted to complainant in the sum of $2,700, on a judgment in attachment; that Pearson answered that Paul Varney had loaned him $500, and had taken his note for that sum, payable to the order of George Varney, and that Paul stated that the money belonged to George. The complainant further alleged that the money was Paul's, and that Paul had had the note made payable to George, with the intent to defraud his creditors, and that the same was never in fact delivered to George until after the debt became bound by the service of the garnishee process on Pearson. A large amount of testimony was read, one bearing establishing a fraudulent intent on the part of Paul Varney in taking said note to his son, and also, that, before the note was actually delivered to George, the complainant had attached the indebtedness in the hands of Pearson, the garnishee. Decree for complainant.

S. K. Dow and Fuller & Ham for complainants; Jamison for defendants.

STEALING HORSES.—Yesterday a final examination was had before Justice Milliken in the case of Wm. H. Franks and John L. Dawson, charged with horse stealing. The circumstances of the case were as follows: A few weeks ago two horses belonging to a resident of this city got out of Lill's pasture and were picked up by a farmer in Leyden township. A few days after, a person called on him, representing the horses to be his. They were given up to him. It was shortly afterwards discovered that the horses had not been given up to their rightful owner. Information was lodged at the Central Police Station, and the case was put into the hands of officer Selkirk of the detective force. He discovered that two men, who had been at work in Leyden for some time, had suddenly left about the time the horses were claimed, one of whom answered the description of the claimant. Shortly afterwards, Selkirk arrested Franks in Leyden, and getting a clue to the route taken by Dowson, started in pursuit, and succeeded in coming up to him in a town called Fairbury, about one hundred and twenty miles south, finding the horses in his possession. They are worth about $400.

The evidence not being deemed conclusive against Franks, he was discharged, and Dawson was held to bail to appear at the Recorder's Court in the sum of $1,000.

☞ A Conductor on the Randolph street Horse Railway, dropped a valuable pair of fur gloves on West Randolph, near Wood street switch on Thursday last. A gentleman was seen to pick them up. If he will return them to the Company's office, corner of State and Randolph streets, he will receive the thanks of the owner.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—BRYCE & PURDY'S GREAT MINSTREL TROUPE.—For the better accommodation of the public this celebrated band of Minstrels have secured the above hall for this (Saturday) evening and following nights. Admission 25 cts., to all parts of the house.

DANCING.—Persons interested in dancing are referred to the advertisement of "Mr. Martine's Academy," in another column. Competent lady teachers assist in all classes. Juvenile class meets every Saturday and Wednesday afternoon. School soirees are held every Tuesday evening. no7-3t

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Bryce & Purdy's celebrated Bowery Minstrels—the finest Band now traveling. Miss Clara Butler, the charming Songstress. The wonderful Infant Prodigies, Masters Tommy and Willy, only three and four years of age. Go and see the Mammoth Troupe. nov6-3t

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 80 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h32t-1y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

— Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will lecture in Kingsbury Hall on Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m. The subject for the evening will be selected by the audience.

— The annual meeting of the Ladies' City Mission of the M. E. Church will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Clark Street Methodist Church. An address will be delivered by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., of the *North-Western Christian Advocate*. Reports of the City Missionary and of the Secretary of the Society will be read.

— Rev. Joseph Coho, who has been driven from St Joseph, Missouri, because of his Union sentiments, will preach in the Park Avenue M. E. Church, at 10½ o'clock, Sunday morning. Preaching at 7 o'clock in the evening by the pastor.

— Rev. A. Miller, D. D., will preach in the Sedgwick Street M. E. Church, at 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

— The Thirty-third War Meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Rev R. L. Collier, on Sabbath evening, Nov. 9. Several speakers will address the meeting. All are invited.

— Episcopal, St. Ansgarius Church, corner Indiana and Franklin street. Seats free. Divine service 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

— Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. A. Pierce.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1862.

Financial matters showed more activity and firmness to-day, in spite of the fact that the political and warlike aspect of the country is still decidedly gloomy. The rubbish will be cleared away in a day or two; our people will know the worst, and with patriotic devotion set themselves at work to provide for it. Some unmitigated traitors, like the Woods in New York, have undoubtedly been elected by the Vallandigham Democracy, but much confidence is expressed that enough patriotic War Democrats will be found to be chosen to save the country from the grasp of the traitors. Our shrewd business men are gradually coming to that conviction, and hence are more hopeful.

New York exchange is gradually working closer. Most of the banks buy at par and sell at ½ premium. A few take off ¼ and sell round lots at par, generally charging on ordinary bills 1-10@1-16. The market, however, stands at about the figures first given.

The price of gold in New York was 31½. Here the usual figures were 30@30½. A fraction above may have sometimes been paid.

Old Demand Treasury Notes were bought at 25.

Silver—large coins—ranged at 23@24 and a few of the brokers paid as high as 25.

CHANGE SHINPLASTERS.—Our city has suffered severely for change, but the use of the horse railway tickets and Board of Trade checks has enabled our dealers to get along passably well. Recently the Chicago *Times* has gone into the shinplaster business, but it is to be hoped that the government postage currency will soon become so plenty that all varieties of local shinplasters will be repudiated. Several thousands of dollars worth have already been distributed by Mr. Collector Haven, and we hope he will soon be able to announce that the business public can be supplied to their utmost necessities.

While in Peoria, last week, we found that one of the railroads, the Peoria House, and some one told us the "business men generally," were issuing checks and shinplasters. We presume other towns and cities in the State are forced to tolerate a similar currency for the present; but as soon as the government postage currency can be obtained, let all shinplasters be at once repudiated.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Michigan Southern railroad for the month of October were as follows:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$74,805.56	$92,485.45
Freights	193,262 99	235,783 21
Mails and express	6 717.60	6,750.00
Miscellaneous	1,395 11	900 00
Total	$276,181 26	$335,918 66
Increase		$49,737.40

But few roads in the country can show as prosperous a statement as the above.

WISCONSIN BANKS.—From the last report of the Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin, we learn that the circulation has been increased during the last month $2,012. The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:

Par banks	$2,108,177
Winding up banks	118,319
Total	$2,226,496

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1862

Second Board.—Stock market closes stronger.

Chi & R. Island	81½	Hudson (s 30)	74½
Cleve & Toledo	81½	Erie prfd	90
Galena & Chicago	84½	Erie	61
Illinois Cent scrip	79½	N. Y. Central	103½
Panama	154½	T & Wab 2d mtg	81
Mich. South gtd	84½	Erie 4th mtg. bnd	101
Michigan Southern	42	Missouri State bds	52½
Mich. Cen	89½	Tenn. State 6s	58½
Harlem (s. 15)	20½	Ohio 6s of '81	114

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s	103½@103¾	U. S. 6s, '81 coup	103½
T. Notes	104½@104¾		

MONEY—Continues steady at 5@6 per cent. on call, and 5½@6½ per cent. for strictly prime paper.

Sterling exchange rules firmer, at 143@144½ for merchants', and 145@146 for banker's bills.

American gold firmer. Opening at 31@31½, advancing to 32, and closing quiet at 31½@31¾ per cent. prem.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 7, 1862

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y bu.
Canal	49	10431	74790	8600	....	....
G & C U R R	1958	14896	6163	4698	403	1094
R I R R	791	5950	8750	....	2100	....
I C R R	890	18050	16000	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	900	8750	28855	8598	3000	....
N W R R	1623	9450	....	2460	....	944
A & St L R R	100	6800	1750	1000	....	....
Total	6296	73130	138397	24926	5503	1964

	Hides lbs.	High-wines. brls.	Tallow. lbs.	Beef brls.	Cattle.	Grass Seed. lbs.	Live Hogs No.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	470	....	....	....	378	3160	3140
R I R R	18470	80	....	....	85	....	599
I C R R	....	....	....	....	160	....	1901
C B & Q R R	4550	....	....	....	187	2730	2630
C & N W	8593	....	....	....	136	2880	878
A & St L R R	23593	....	....	....	80	....	1010
Total	55079	80	....	....	1026	18710	10277

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	8500	45350	135350	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	86050	113875	....	....	....
Pt Colborne	....	17.00	17075	....	....	....
Fort Sarnia	....	....	16450	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	1736	....	5000	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	20000	....	....	....
Cape Vincent	....	13500	....	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	4967	....	825	....	....	....
To other ports	135	....	175	....	7500	....
Total	15348	163950	318400	....	7500	....

The leading markets to-day were extremely dull, there being no Eastern orders of any consequence here to fill.

Wheat was dull and neglected, with small transactions, at a decline of 1@2c per bushel on yesterday's prices. No. 2 Red Winter sold at 90@92c; No. 1 Spring at 89@91c; No. 2 Spring at 75@79c; Rejected Red at 87@88c, and Rejected Spring at 65@70c.

The advance in freights, [both by rail and lake, prevented any improvement in the demand for Flour. About 1,600 brls changed hands at $5.50@5.75 for fair to good White Winter Wheat Extras; $4.60@5.10 for good to choice Spring Extras, and $4.25 for Spring Superfine. Corn was inactive and heavy at a decline of 1@2c per bushel. Transactions were light at 30½@31c for Mixed afloat, and 30@30½c for same in store; 27c for Rejected afloat, and 27@27½c for same in store.

Oats were quiet at a decline of 1@1½c, with sales of No. 1 at 31@31½c, and Rejected at 30c. Rye was in fair request at an advance of 1c per bushel, sales being made at 46c. Barley was in fair request and steady at 80c@$1.10 for common to prime. Timothy Seed was in fair demand for shipment at $1.40@1.60—according to quality. Provisions inactive and nominal.

The Eastern railroads have again advanced their rates 10c per barrel on Flour, and 5c on fourth class freight. Lake Freights were firm at an advance of 1c. Engagements were made at 14½@15½c for corn and 16c for wheat, to Buffalo. One vessel to Oswego at 21c for corn.

Awards for Horses and Mules.

The following is a list of contracts awarded at Louisville on Friday last for furnishing the United States government 3,000 horses:

300 horses—E. H. Burnside	$97.00
300 horses—E. H. Burnside	98.00
1,000 horses—E. H. Smith	98.00
300 horses—E. H. Burnside	99.00
1,000 horses—E. H. Smith	99.35
400 horses—E. H. Smith	99.50

The following is a list of the names of the successful bidders in the army horse-letting that took place at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last; the number to be furnished by each, and the prices each is to get for those he furnishes. The total number of bids received was sixty-four. The horses are to be furnished in twenty days from the time of the award of the contract:

ARTILLERY HORSES.

George W. Bush, Philadelphia	50	$112.50
John H. Whitson, New York	200	113.50
Samuel Ovenshire, Philadelphia	50	113.85
John H. Clark, Washington	200	113.85

CAVALRY HORSES.

G. S. Swetland, Troy, N Y	100	$10.95
Geo. W. Bush, Philadelphia	100	111.20
C. H. Orr, Shippensburg, Penn.	100	111.40
P J Harsh, Troy, N Y	100	111.45
John L. Marsh, Carrollton, O	100	111.85
Amos Chamberlain, New York city	200	112.25
Samuel Ovenshire, Philadelphia	100	112.35
John Carpenter, New York city	200	112.80
James Craig, Philadelphia	100	112.90
Moses M. Wray, Stanford, Ky	300	112.90
John H. Whitson, New York city	200	112.40
James Davidson, New York city	100	112.40
P. Kelly, Philadelphia	300	112.50

A contract for 2,000 mules for government use was awarded by Capt. Jenkins at Louisville on Friday last, to Mr James Leazel, of Lancaster, Kentucky, at $88 per head. It is stipulated in the contract that the mules shall be over three and under nine years of age, fourteen hands in height, and that one half the number shall be delivered in six days, and the remainder in ten days.

Army Awards at St. Louis.

Col. T. J. Haines, chief commissary in St. Louis, has made awards of contracts as follows:

50,000 lbs clear sides		7c ₩ lb
100,000 "		6¾c "
100,000 "		$6.60 ₩ 100 lbs.
100,000 "		6.70 "
100,000 "		6.74 "
100,000 "		6.74 "
50,000 "		6.84 "
50,000 "		6.84 "
50,000 "		6.84 "
750 brls. mess beef		10.85 ₩ brl.
1,000 brls whisky		37c ₩ gallon.
50,000 lbs. clear sides		6.75 ₩ 100 lbs.
750 brls. mess pork		12.00 ₩ brl.
1,000 "		11.50 "
750 "		12.00 "
750 "		12.00 "
750 "		12.00 "
40,000 lbs. shoulders		5¾c ₩ lb.
50,000 "		6 "
100,000 "		5⅞ "
150,000 "		5⅞ "
75,000 lbs. canvassed hams		8¾ "
50,000 "		8½ "
50,000 lbs. sides		7¼ "
50,000 "		7¼ "
50,000 "		7¼ "
50,000 "		7¼ "

Toledo Items.

[From the Toledo Blade, 6th.]

COTTON.—During the month of October there was received by the different Railroads leading to this city, 6,871 bales of cotton. The shipments by the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad for the same time were 7,346 bales.

SALT.—The receipts of salt at this port to-day amount to 9,498 barrels. That salt is "moving" Westward will be a decided relief to dealers in the country, many of whom were becoming fearful that a winter supply would not be obtained before the close of navigation.

LIVE STOCK.—The quantity of cattle and hogs going through Toledo, eastward this fall, is unprecedently large. The receipts last month by the Michigan Southern and Wabash Railways were—Cattle, 3,024 head; hogs, 36,640. The shipments for the same time were: Cattle, 3,312 head; Hogs, 35,889. A day or two ago 160 mules passed through here from Decatur, Illinois destined for the West Indies. This morning, we are informed there were over one hundred cars of Live Stock at this point, awaiting shipment.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Lake Freights were again firm and we have to note a further improvement of 1c ₩ bushel, with the following engagements: To BUFFALO—Prop. Badger State, corn, at 15½c; schrs. Mary M. Scott, Plover, Plow Bay, and Boston, wheat, at 16c; bark R. G. Winslow and schooner Success, corn, at 15c; schr. Lafriner, corn, at 14½c. To OSWEGO—Schr. Queen City, corn, at 21c. To PORT COLBORNE—Schr. Tom Wrong (Canadian) on private terms.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The Eastern roads have again advanced their tariff on flour 10c ₩ brl, and on fourth class freight 5c ₩ cwt. The new tariff which went into effect to-day is as follows:

	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	$1 16	$1 00	$2 10
To New York, via Lake Erie	1 00	0 95	1 90
To Boston, all rail	1.20	1.05	2.10
To Boston, via Lake Erie	1.05	1.00	2.00
To Portland, all rail	1.20	1.05	2 10
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.08	0 92½	1 85
To Philadelphia, via Lake Erie	1 00	0.87½	1 75
To Pittsburgh, all rail	0.88	0 80	1.00
To Buffalo, all rail	0.61	0.52½	1.05
To Buffalo, via Lake Erie	0 45	0.47½	0.95
To Montreal, all rail	0 92	0 60	1.20

FLOUR—Received, 6,296 brls; shipped, 15,348 brls. Quiet and unchanged. Sales were 100 brls (brand not named) winter at $5.75; 70 brls "Tompkins" do at $5.50; 100 brls "Cedar Falls" spring extra at $5.10; 100 brls "Empire" and 150 brls (brand not named) do at $4 60; 300 brls "Commercial" do and 100 brls (brand not named) choice winter super at $4.75; 100 brls (brand not named) spring extra at $4.70; 106 brls "Favorite" (Somanauk) do at $4.60; 100 brls "Prairie Queen" spring super at $4 25; 200 brls "La Salle City" and 300 brls "Bartlett's X" spring extra on private terms—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 73,130 bu; shipped, 163,350 bu. Market 1@2c lower. Sales were 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at 91c; 5,000 bu do at 91½c; 7,000 bu do at 91c; 1,000 bu do at 90c; 1,400 bu No. 1 spring at 91c; 4,000 bu do at 90c; 2,400 bu do at 89c; 1,000 bu do at 88c; 400 bu No 2 spring at 79c; 8,000 bu do at 78c; 1,400 bu do at 75c; 3,800 bu Rejected Red at 88c; 4,800 bu do at 87c; 400 bu Rejected Spring at 70c; 2,000 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 67c; 1,600 bu do at 65c—all in store.

CORN—Received, 138,387 bu; shipped, 318,400 bu. Dull and heavy at a decline of 1@2c per bu. Sales were: 8,000 bu Red Mixed at 31c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 31c f. o. b.; 3,000 bu Rejected at 27c afloat; 31,000 bu Mixed at 30½c in store; 7,000 bu do at 30c in store; 800 bu do at 29c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 27½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 27c in store.

OATS—Received, 24,926 bu. Declined 1@1½c. Sales: 5,000 bu No. 1 at 32½c in store; 6,000 bu do at 32c in store; 3,000 bu do at 31½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 31c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 30c in store.

RYE—Received, 5,503 bu; shipped 7,500 bu. In fair request at an advance of 1c per bu. Sales 4,500 bu No. 1 at 46c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 1,960 bu. Steady and tolerably active. Sales were: 493 bu common at 62c; 400 bu at 65c; 500 bu at 80c—all on track; 95 bags and 300 bu at 95c; 1,500 bu at 96c; 100 bags at $1.40; 100 bags at $1 05; 100 bags at $1.10—all delivered.

TIMOTHY SEED—Steady and in good shipping demand. Sales 126 bags very dirty at $1.40; 100 bags at $1 50; 75 bags at $1 55; 17 bags at $1 57½; 300 bu do at $1.60.

PROVISIONS—There is little or nothing doing in the Hog product and Mess Pork is nominal at $10.00@10.50. Beef is quiet at $9 75@10 00 for Mess and $10 50@11.00 for Extra Mess. Lard is quiet and easy with sales of 104 tierces city steam at 8½c.

BEANS—In fair request and steady at $1.50@2.00 for common to good and $2.00@2.25 for good to prime White Navy. Sales were: 23 bags at $2 00; 15 bags at $1.60.

EGGS—Steady and in fair demand at 11½@12c for fresh.

HIDES—In fair demand by tanners and shippers at 7½@8c for Green Salted; 12@12½ for Dry Salted, and 15@16c for Dry Flint.

POULTRY—Unchanged. We quote Live Chickens at $1.25@1.40 ₩ doz. Turkeys 5@5c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The demand is active and the market firm at 50@55c for good to prime.

BUTTER—The inquiry by shippers is fair and the market rules steady. Sales were, 60 kegs Medium at 15; 61 pkgs good at 16c; 23 pkgs prime at 17c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is increasing and the market is easier. Sales 1,000 lbs good at $2.50 ₩ cwt. delivered.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received yesterday, 1,026 head. The following statement shows about the receipts to-day, also the number sold at the various yards, with the range of prices paid:

	Rec'd.	Sold.	Prices.
Pittsburgh yard	180	79	$1 75@3 25
Mich. South yard	226	82	1.80@2 75
Sherman's yard	382	226	1.80@3 50

The market rules extremely dull. Operators on Eastern account were entirely idle, while packers were buying very sparingly. Transactions were confined to city butchers, principally at $1.75@2.25 per 100 lbs. gross

We give the following quotations:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
30	1146	$2.25	25	1046	$2 15
114	1187	2.05	16	1089	2.80
15	1236	2 50			

There were but a few head of cattle in the yards of a quality suitable for shipping or packing. Common and inferior grades were plenty, but dull at $1.50@1.75 per 100 lbs. The market closed with a downward tendency at $2.00@2 50 for good to medium grades.

HOGS—Received yesterday 10,470 head. The receipts to-day were about 9,000 head. The market was less active to-day than on yesterday. The heavy receipts yesterday caused a falling off on good and medium grades of 5@10c per 100 lbs. Extra lard hogs remains firm with a fair demand at $3.60@3 80.

We note the following leading sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
34	208	$3.80	49	282	$3 50
138	273	3 00	131	273	3 65
44	246	3 90	134	275	3.50
38	202	3.25	101	306	3.50
57	271	3 20	240	243	3 50
38	250	3 40	99	262	3 50
198	250	3 50	55	271	3 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—5@10c better, with a moderate demand, chiefly speculative. Sales 19,400 brls. at $5.75@5 85 for super; $6.00@6.15 for extra state; $5 75@5 85 for super western; $6 00@6 30 for common to medium extra western; $6 80@6 90 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; and $7.00@8 35 for trade brands. Market closing quiet, with holders a little more disposed to realize. Canadian flour 5@10c better. Sales 450 brls at $6 10@6 20 for common, and $6.30@8.00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $4 75@5 50. Corn meal very firm. Sales 750 brls Brandywine at $4 25.

WHISKY—Without material change. Sales 400 brls at 37c, and retail parcels at 37½c.

GRAIN—Wheat 2c better with moderate export and speculative demand. Sales 17,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.15@1.23; 31,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.22@1 30; 16,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1 31@1.33; 36,000 bu. winter red western at $1 36@1 40; 28,400 bu. amber Michigan at $1.41@1 42½ and 13,400 bu red state at $1 39@1 41. Rye quiet and firm. Barley steady. Sales 500 bu in trifling lots at $1.35@1 45; prime parcels held at $1.50@1.55. Corn market without decided change, with rather more doing. Sales 94,000 bu. at 71@72c for low to choice mixed shipping western; 67@70c for eastern; 60@65c for damaged and heated; 72c for yellow northern, and 74c for round yellow; 70c for southern white. Oats scarce and firmer with moderate sales; 69@69½c for common to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee—All kinds exceedingly quiet and there is nothing of moment doing. Prices, however, are supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade easier, with more doing. Sales 1,856 brls. at $12 75 for mess; $13 50 for prime; and $13.50@13 60 for prime mess. Beef market quiet. Sales 150 brls. at $4 00@5 75 for country mess; $5.50@7 00 for country prime; $12.00@13 25 for repacked mess; $13.50@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams in moderate demand at $17.00@18 00. Cut meats quiet at 3¾@4c for shoulders; 5¾c for hams. Bacon sides in moderate demand. Sales 650 boxes (part city) short clear at 9c. Lard scarcely so firm, but prices without material change. Sales 950 brls. at 9¾@10¾c. Butter selling at 15@22c for Ohio; 20@25c for state. Cheese steady at 9@11¼c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Market quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and in moderate but fair demand, with sales at $1 18@1.20 for red winter western. Corn quiet; sales on p. t.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull, at 18@20c on corn to New York.

IMPORTS—3,000 brls. flour, 88,000 bu. wheat.

EXPORTS—9,000 brls. flour, 201,000 bu. wheat, 98,000 bu. corn, 35,000 bu. oats, 3,000 bu. barley.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet without material change. Sales 5,000 bu red winter Ohio at $1 27½, and 3,000 bu do country milling on private terms. Corn in limited demand. Sales 4,000 bu at 59c, and 10,000 bu do on private terms. Peas quiet and drooping.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 60@62c, wheat and peas 17c, to New York.

CANAL IMPORTS—3,343 brls flour, 55,008 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn, 13,000 bu barley, 3,000 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,214 brls flour, 31,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn, 3,800 bu barley.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER NORWEGIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm with improved tendency. American quoted at 25s@28s. Wheat firmer but rates unchanged; red western 9s@10s; red southern 10s@10s 3d; white western 10s 6d@11s; white southern 11s@11s 3d. Corn easier; mixed 29s 3d@29s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Dull but unchanged. Lard declined 6d@1s 3d.

LONDON, Oct. 23—American securities heavy, and all descriptions slightly lower.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat tending upwards and prices slightly higher for all descriptions. Corn dull and tending downward.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged except that lard is still declining.

LONDON, Oct. 24—Consols for money 93⅞@93¾; Erie 34½; Ill. C. 46½@45½ discount.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED . . . . Nov. 7.

Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay, 250 m lumber.
Bark Canada, Duncanson, Port Colborne.
Schr R Campbell, Morely, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Louisa Anne, Melitzer, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr A B Richmond, Thornton, Bay City, 2,928 brls salt.
Schr Matt Root, Horton, Presque Isle, 350 tons coal.

CLEARED . . . . Nov. 7.

Prop Mohawk, Pratt, Buffalo, 5,500 brls flour, 500 bags seeds.
Prop Montgomery, Gillies, Collingwood, 4,945 brls flour, 25 do corn meal, 40 bags seeds, 93 bales broom corn, 243 brls pork, 400 hides.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 2,500 brls flour.
Bark Mary E Perew, Bowman, Buffalo, 23,500 bu corn.
Bark Maitland, McKenzie, Colborne, 17,673 bu corn.
Bark John Bredan, Goodearle, Kingston, 20,500 bu corn.
Bark Fontanelle, Payne, Cape Vincent, 17,940 bu wheat.
Brig Mahoning, Stewart, Buffalo, 19,535 bu corn.
Brig Wm Lewis, Sweetland, Oswego, 15,675 bu corn.
Brig Young America, Doyle, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Midnight, Jasmer, Buffalo, 17,800 bu corn.
Schr Milan, Frink, Cape Vincent, 15,800 bu wheat.
Schr Gold Hunter, Curtis, Oswego, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Oswego, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr A. J. Rich, Crawford, Oswego, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Bermuda, Moulter, Oswego, 18,075 bu wheat.
Schr Gipsey, Jamison, Goderich, 18,075 bu corn.
Schr Thurston, Graham, Colborne, 17,500 bu wheat.
Schr Anna Craig, Boyd, Sarnia, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr John Thursby, Scalley, Buff, 14,125 bu corn.
Schr St. Paul, Mosher, Buff, 12,550 bu corn.
Schr Flight, Young, Buff, 18,700 bu wheat.
Schr M Ballard, Dowlin, Buff, 11,150 bu corn.
Schr Elk, Lewis, Colborne, 11,328 bu wheat.
Schr J W Nichols, Miller, Buff, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr Mt. Vernon, Haynes, Buff, 10,500 bu wheat.
Schr Yankee, Springle, Buff, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Queen City, Stone, Oswego, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary Scott, Huntsberger, Buff, 18,000 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED . . . November 6

F A Emmett, Lockport, 18 cords wood.
Wing and Wing, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn, 49 brls flour.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,100 bu wheat.
Constitution, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn.
Edmonia, Morris, 4 500 bu corn.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
J L Alexander, Lockport 5,400 bu corn.
Wm Henry, La Salle, 157 tons coal.
C W Zimmerman, La Salle, 5,339 bu corn.
Edinburg, Marseilles, 5,900 bu corn.
Monarch, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
J D Harmon, La Salle, 5,300 bu wheat.
S Goslin, La Salle, 5,600 bu corn.
Banner, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
F A Leonard, La Salle, 5,300 bu corn, 131 sacks wheat.
Unadilla, Marseilles, 5,580 bu corn.
Boston, Utica, 5 500 bu corn.
Wave, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
Geo S Taylor, Joliet, 26 cubic yards rubble stone.
Humboldt, Joliet, 6,000 bu oats.

CLEARED . . . . . November 6.

Time, Morris, 75,628 ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Oneida, La Salle, 88,669 ft lumber, 5 m siding.
Constitution, La Salle.
Stars and Stripes, Morris.
J K Alexander, Lockport.
Dolphin, Ottawa, 86,824 ft lumber.
H Cooley, Joliet, 46,880 ft lumber, 5 m siding, 25 m shingles.
Ella, Joliet.
Charlie, Ottawa, 329 brls salt, 1,500 lbs. household goods.
S A Douglas, Seneca.
Arabia, La Salle, 112,969 ft lumber.
Union, La Salle, 106,641 ft lumber, 4,730 lath.
Contest, Morris.
Onward, Joliet, 5,200 ft lumber.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. M Boring, Mr. WILLIAM F. HOUGHTON, of this city, and Miss MARY L. BUTTRICK, of Waukegan.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 7th, 1862, GEORGE W., son of Dr. E. J. and Mary S. Farwell, aged six years and five months.

In this city, at his residence, 111 Monroe street, EDWARD P. GRAYSON, sen., aged fifty years.

Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday next, at 9 o'clock A. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At School Grove, Douglas County, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1862, ROBERT B. JONES, aged twenty three years, son of Daniel A. Jones, of this city.

Funeral services on Sunday, 9th inst., at 3 P. M., at his father's residence, corner of Calumet avenue and Ringold Place. The friends and friends of the family are invited to attend.

The remains will be taken to Rockville, Indiana, for interment.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a good Horse, Buggy and Harness. Apply at No 83 Lake street. no5-v914-1w

FOR SALE—One Span of Draft Mules, seventeen hands high. Inquire at 218 South Water street. RAPPLEYE & SHELDON. no6-v973-1w

FOR SALE.—The very desirable First Class, Iron Front Store, five stores and basement, with the lot on which it stands, No 98 Randolph street, opposite the Matteson House. Terms liberal, and a bargain made to purchaser. Inquire of D. HORTON, No. 80 Randolph street. no6-v994-3w

FOR SALE, A Saddle and Buggy Horse.

For sale cheap. Inquire at 149 South Water street. BENNETT, PIETERS & CO. no5-v896-2t

FOR SALE—E. H. Cummings, at No. 192 South Clark street, has on sale at his office, several very beautiful residence lots, pleasantly located in the West Division, which he is closing out at much less figures than they can be bought elsewhere in the market. He also has several Houses and Lots for sale.

FOR SALE—200 trcs. prime Lard, 281 bbls. Mess, Beef city packed 39 bbls. Beef Hams city packed, by O. W. CLAPP & CO., No. 209 South Water street. no5-v933-3t

FOR SALE—A Double Wagon for sale or trade. Inquire at No. 47 South Clark st. in the basement. no5-v933-3t

FOR SALE—A Good Boiler, SIXTY-FIVE HORSE POWER.

Can be seen in use. Apply at Caloric Grain Dryer. no5-v866-2m SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

FOR SALE—Cottage and Furniture.—A nice Cottage containing seven rooms, well furnished with everything requisite for housekeeping, including water and gas, situated on Third avenue. Ground rent $50 per annum. Price $1,300. $750 cash, balance on time. Address F. A. TALBOT, Post Office Box 989. no1-v850-1w

FOR SALE. First-class Seven Octave Pianos.

One second hand ditto. One Bagatelle Board, with ivory balls and cues; one Portable Flouring Mill, with 21 in. French burr stones; one Corn Sheller, capable of shelling 2,000 bushels per day, for sale at 118 So. Dearborn street, by J. PRESTON. oc28 v738-1m

FOR SALE—WAGON TAR—In one and two gallon iron bound buckets, also in barrels the best and cheapest article in use for wagon and railroad axles threshing machines, and machinery generally. Liberal terms to the trade. For sale by GEORGE C. KING & CO. Sole agents for Manufactory of Western States, oc17 v238-1m No. 128, Water st., Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, Lots No. nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11), in Block numbered three (3), and Lots numbered two (2), in Block numbered four (4); all in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago. One or two thousand dollars will be paid in exchange for improved property on the South Side. Apply to O. R. KEITH Nos 45 and 47 Lake street. oc18-v234 1m

General Notices.

CHICAGO, November 6th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to the Recruits of Capt. John A. Commerell's Company of the 12th Ill. Cavalry, to report themselves on Monday, Nov. 10th, 1862, at the Recruiting Office, cor. Lasalle and Randolph sts.

1—A. Th. Gastberg.
2—Herrman Pettner, (deserter.)
3—Aug. Fuchs.
4—John Maier.
5—Anton Becker.
6—Joseph Materbach.
7—Weinant van Beer.
8—James O'Neil.
9—Jacob Georg Kafer.
10—Anton Kreye.
11—Franz Filce.
12—Nick. Weckbacker.
13—Mathias Buchholz, } Deserters.
14—Adolph Weber, }
15—Georg Sonner.
16—Charles Johnston.
17—Samuel Brand, (deserter.)
18—Hans v. Pulverranca.
19—Albert Mann. no7-x22-3t

HIGHWINES.—Buyers of Highwines will always find a supply at the market price, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, no5-v888-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

RECTIFYING AND FILTERING COAL.—Manchester's No. 1 RECTIFYING COAL. Always on hand and for sale at manufacturer's rates by A. F. CROSKEY Sole Agent, no5-v285-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

ALCOHOL AND PURE SPIRITS manufactured and constantly kept on hand and for sale to the Wholesale trade, of A. F. CROSKEY, no5-v886-3t 51 and 53 South Water street

VINEGAR.—250 Barrels Chapman's OHIO CIDER VINEGAR, On hand, and for sale at the lowest market rates, by A. F. CROSKEY, no5-v886-3t Nos. 51 and 53 South Water street.

S. T.—1860—X.—100 cases of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, For sale to the Trade by A. F. CROSKEY. no5-v886-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regular Annual Meeting of the Chicago Law Institute will be held in the Library Room, on the 19th of November, at 3 P. M. no7 x3-3t CHARLES F. PECK, Secretary.

EXCISE STAMPS, For Bank Checks, Drafts, Certificate of Deposit, Certificates, Insurance, &c. A limited amount for sale by the Collector of Internal Revenue, office 2d story of Custom House Building, south west corner room. no5-v885-3t

Wanted.

WANTED—At 285 Illinois street, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. no7-x75-3t

WANTED—At the Armory of Gwyn & Campbell, Hamilton, Ohio, one hundred good Finishers, Vise or Lathe Hands. no7-x5-3t

WANTED.—A small house of seven or eight rooms wanted in a respectable locality in the North or South Divisions. Address P. O. Box 318, with terms. no7-x3-3t

WANTED—Boarding. A gentleman and wife wish for a furnished suit of rooms, in a place where there are but few boarders, for which a liberal price will be paid. Wabash or Michigan avenue preferred. Address Post Office Box 1869. no7-x3-1w

WANTED—A Furnished House. A large and commodious House, well furnished, pleasantly and centrally located suitable for a genteel boarding house. Satisfactory references given. Address "JR." Tribune Office. no7-x6-3t

WANTED—By the Illinois Central Railroad Company, several Machinists and Boiler Makers. Apply to S. J. HAYES, Superintendent Machinery, Chicago Shops; DAVID OXLEY, Centralia; or E. P. NOYES, Amboy, Ill. no7-x5-1w

WANTED—In a private family, a good reliable man, white or colored, acquainted with care of Horses and Carriage, Gardening, &c., and to make himself generally useful. Apply at the office of WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, No. 8 uto Water street, adjoining Wells street Bridge. no7 x37 3t

WANTED.—Book-Keeper.—The advertiser, who has had several years experience as an Accountant, and general business man, is desirous of procuring a situation either in Chicago or some country town. He can give unexceptionable references to parties in this city and New York. Address "BOOK KEEPER," Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 3809, Chicago, Ill. no7-x3-3m

WANTED—A Wife. Any young lady between the age of sixteen and nineteen can answer this, who is willing to send her Miniature. If not found suitable it will be returned immediately to the owner. The gentleman is well off, and respected by all who know him. Address immediately PRINCE A LA MODE, Duncan's Mills, Fulton County, Ill. no7-x6-3t

WANTED.—$10,000 to $20,000. Wanted a Partner with a cash capital in a Wholesale Business in this city, which presents one of the best opportunities to be found to engage in a safe, permanent paying business, and where everything will be found satisfactory. None but principals and who have capital treated with. Apply to "M. S.," Post Office Box 885. no7-x15-1w

WANTED—To purchase, a good paying first-class RAILROAD RESTAURANT. Address Box 25, West Milton, Wis. no6-v9601w

WANTED—Immediately, two good Journeymen Barbers. Apply at 185 Randolph street. [no6-v98 3t] J. F. FRAZIA.

WANTED—Book keeper—A No. 1, of long experience, with good city references, can be had by addressing "B. K." Box 2019, Chicago. no6-v973-3t

WANTED—A competent Drug Clerk, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Reference required. Address WM. R. PENINGTON, Wilmington, Ill. no6-v961 3t

WANTED.—A situation in a private family, to do Plain Sewing, by a woman who can give the best city reference. Address, "M. s." at this office. no6-v977-3t

WANTED.—A young man wishes for employment as clerk or salesman in a wholesale or retail store. Lines work, is energetic and can write well. Address "Q. & D." Tribune office. no6-v973-2t

WANTED—By a competent young man, of four years experience, and with good reference, a situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper, or as general clerk. Address "R. W. D." Post Office Box 6191. no6 v96-3t

WANTED.—A Situation by a young man, having a good knowledge of country business, in a Grocery, Hardware or Commission House, or as Traveling Agent. Good references given. Address "A." Chicago Post Office. no6-v969-3t

$100,000.—WANTED—To sell or exchange $100,000 worth of choice fresh Groceries, at Chicago, cash prices, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Spices, Wooden Ware, Soaps, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, &c., together with a great variety of other good i...ment'y of Notions, for city and country stores, for unimproved city, town, or farming property, in this State, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin or Iowa. Terms, half Real Estate and half Cash. Horses and other stock taken in exchange. For catalogue of goods and prices apply to BUCHANAN & CO., No. 14 South Water-st., or by letter, to same. Address, enclosing stamp, P. O. Box 3120. no6-v967-3t

WANTED—A School in the country by a late Refugee from the tyranny of Jeff Davis, where board can be obtained for himself and wife. Born in Massachusetts. Has had twelve years experience, and can give the best of reference. Address "H. T." care of Mr. R. Clow, Plainfield, Ill. no6-v947-1w

WANTED—To purchase for CASH a medium built, genteel house, east of State, between Jackson and Twelfth streets. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, with description and price, "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 622. no5-v872 1w

WANTED—A situation in a hotel as Assistant Book-Keeper, Room Clerk, Steward, or as Night Clerk, by a young man who has had eight years experience in the business in the above capacities. Address "F. R. W." Tribune Office. no5-v889-1w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office. SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying on or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. no1-v870-1m

WANTED—1000 Agents to sell CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Sample sent by mail for 39 cents; 3 dozen for $3.00. MAGIC CURRENCY CASE sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents. RUBBER HEAD PENCIL—price 10 cents by mail post paid. Send stamp for Circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. no3-v579-1m

WANTED—Agents. Good active Canvassers wanted in every County in the West, to canvass for "THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT—$50 to $200 per month is to be made. Address CLARKE & CO, Springfield, Ill. no1 v840-1m

WANTED. 500 BBLS. SORGHUM, For which we will pay the highest market price. T. M. TURLAY & CO. Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. no1-v848-2w

WANTED—Chicago City Bonds. We will pay 100 and interest for any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent. Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, oc30-v7821m Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—A situation as Governess, by a young lady who is qualified for the position, and is competent to teach Drawing and Painting. Address "S. A." P. O. Box 3538. oc28-v545 2w

AGENTS WANTED—From $50 to $200 per month is made and "no humbug" in circulating the first volume of Headley's History of the Great Rebellion; one book in both English and German languages, with over sixty fine steel and wood engravings. For terms, &c., apply immediately or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., Box 4701. oc14-v325-1m

WANTED—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons.) Notice—Volunteers who are now serving can be enlisted for this Regiment, (see General Orders No. 154, dated Washington, Oct. 9th, 1862.) For information concerning pay bounty, &c., inquire at the Office, 284 South Clark street. oc9 v133 1m

WANTED, 500 AGENTS, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. ja24-v703-5m

WANTED—Agents. Our great NEW PRIZE PACKAGE. Now ready and in wonderful demand.

A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY, and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy. ☞ Send for circulars and be convinced. se19-n540-3m C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Canvassers to solicit Subscriptions to New and Popular Illustrated Books. The highest commission paid ever offered in the West. Also a few Lady Canvassers wanted. Apply to C. J. WARD, 185 Lake street, Chicago. Agent for London Printing and Publishing Company. oc16-v381-1m

WANTED.—Eight or ten good Coopers can find permanent employment and good pay by applying to HIRAM WALKER, Windsor, Canada West. oc11-v166-1m

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1861. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au18-v963-3m

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill, Post Office Box 489.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1861. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents. Now ready the NEW HISTORICAL WAR MAP Prize Package. The Map put in this Package is worth 25 cents alone, but put in twelve sheets of good paper, twelve envelopes, 1 pen and holder and one handsome prize of jewelry. The Package put up to this country worth half as much. Send stamp for circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. Post Office Box 4432. oc3 v131-1m

WANTED—Agents. JUST RECEIVED Lloyd's New Steel Plate Railroad Map of the United States. Price 25 cents. Lloyd's New Map of the United States, colored in Counties. Used by the Secretary of the Navy. Price 25 cents. Lloyd's Telegraph Marking Map of Virginia, showing the movements of the army of the Potomac. Price 25 cents. The above Maps mailed free to any part of the country on receipt of retail price. Send stamp for Circulars. E. B. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $15 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes, and make a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Cloaks, Sontags, Hoods, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine in that town, and teach the purchaser the art of knitting, whereby the machine will be paid for in a very short time. Price, $45. Secure your township. For circular with full particulars, enclose stamp. BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.—A few good ones wanted, to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and warranted satisfactory Stationery Package put up in the country. A profit of from $5 to $20 per day insured. Camp Peddlars and Sutlers supplied at all times. Address for a catalogue, to J. H. JOHNSON, Agent, P. O. Box 4258, CHICAGO.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS. Just received per Steamer JURA, 3000 Dozen Pocket Knives, 500 Gross Table Cutlery, 500 Gross Spoons. Which we shall open this day. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., Western Knife Company, No. 29 Lake street. oc31-v925-3t

Amusements.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN. Zoological and Equestrian Entertainments, On Washington street, op. the Court House. Will open to the public on Thursday Evening, Nov. 13th, 1862. The predominating features of this establishment ... WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS in the Western country. The Double Den of Performing Animals ... by the intrepid Lion Tamer, ... wonderful Gymnast ... trainer, STEWART CRAVEN ... comprising the best ... headed by the great Australian ... JAMES MELVILLE. A fine Stud of Ring Horses; YOUNG ... CA, the Famous Trick Pony; and the Educated Mules. The spacious Amphitheatre will be ... warmed, brilliantly illuminated, and ... good seats, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of our patrons ... Admission—Dress Circle ... Doors open at 7 o'clock ...

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance ... SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th. A SPLENDID BILL. LAST NIGHT of the popular Tragedian MR. PROCTOR. TWO GREAT PLAYS. The grand Historical play of PIZARRO; or, The Death of Rolla. ROLLA ... MR. PROCTOR. To conclude with the THE CORSAIR; Or, The Pirate's Bride. Monday, first appearance in two years of the ... Comedienne, Miss HARRIET ...

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY OF KENTUCKY, Will deliver a Lecture before the Young Men's Association at BRYAN HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 8th. Subject—"The Proclamation." Doors open at 6½ P. M. Lecture to commence at 7½ P. M. ☞ Tickets 30 Cents. For sale at the ... Bookstores. no5-v948-4t E. W. RUSSELL.

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND—Office, 47 Clark street. Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades, etc. This well known band ... received from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and is composed of the best musicians in the West, and has the most popular and ... A. J. VAAS, Leader. oc26-v720-1m

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and ... The appointments of the Academy ... and complete, the teachers are competent ... live and will spare no pains to give entire ... A competent Lady ... devote especial attention to the ladies and ... dances systematically taught. Weekly School Soirees, Tuesday evening. The Academy (which has been remodeled and ... fitted, and is the largest and most elegant in the West) can be rented one evening in the week ... private parties. J. EDWIN MARTINE. oc14-v290-1m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. 214 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson ... Class open at all times for beginners ... Parents only allowed as visitors ... Tuesday night for scholars and friends ... sons admitted except those introduced by ...

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. CATALOGUE SALE OF 100 Crates best White Crockery AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Nov 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, No. 28 Lake street, 100 crates Crockery of the well-known manufacturers, Challenor's, J. Furnival & Co., J. Meakin & Son, and E. Pearson. Buyers can depend on the goods being precisely as represented, and the manner ... to sell every Crate without any reserve ... ever offered in this market ... the day previous to the sale ... a Catalogue will please write for ... Terms of sale ... logue. GILBERT & SAMPSON, no1-v848 Auctioneers.

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade ... Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at auction every ... and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt ... sale during the week. oc7-v39-3m GORE, WILSON & CO.

ALONZO HASTINGS, GENERAL AUCTIONEER And Commission Merchant. Rooms, Nos. 165 and 167 Dearborn street, ... Washington, Portland Block, Chicago, Ill. Commodious vaults in connection for storage ... curity of rich goods. Particular attention paid to ... outside sales at private residences. ☞ Consignments solicited. Best of references given.

To Rent.

TO RENT—With Board, a ... front room, furnished, if desired, ... Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. One or ... day boarders (references required) could ... modated.

TO RENT.—First class Residence, Marble Front, No 31 Washington street, recently occupied by Dr. Boone. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 31 Market street, ... Block. no1-v909-2w FORD & ...

TO RENT—Brick Store and Basement, 236 Washington street—well suited located for any light manufacturing or retail business. Possession given at any time. Apply to ... W. T. WOODSON.

TO RENT—A three story Brick Store, with Cellar, on South Water street, between Clark and Lasalle. Possession ... Apply to JULIUS WADSWORTH ... street.

FOR RENT OR SALE WITH FURNITURE.—I wish to sell or rent ... ately my residence in the village of Evanston ... house is fine, Convenient and Well Built. The ground spacious and beautiful, fronting the Lake East, and the Park North, shaded with native ... and fruit trees, with great profusion of ... small fruit and berries. If sold or rented, possession given immediately. Inquire of A. C. STEWART, West Branch Post Office, corner of Randolph and ... Streets, Chicago.

TO RENT.—I shall have ready for occupancy on or about November 1st ... ings, situated on the corner of ... avenue, ... rior finish. They will have good cellars and all ... improvements. Any information desired in regard ... at my office. H. H. BRYANT, No. 11 Metropolitan Building, opposite Tremont House.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons ... wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, ja14-h360 1y No. 95 Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 134 Clark street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. To Let, a new Store situated at the ... Village of ... (formerly ...) about half way between Madison and ... the Milwaukee and Western Railroad ... 22 by 50 feet, two stories high ... with horse shed attached ... 20,000 bushels of grain, with two ... Scales. Also, a Lumber Yard at said depot ... be let separate or all together ... business man of moderate means ... shipped from the station ... majority of ... here at Madison, Wis. SAMUEL MARSHALL, WM. F. PORTER ... WM. F. LUX, near the premises. MARSHALL & ILSLEY, Milwaukee. E. I. TINKHAM, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant furnished front chamber, with board, for a gentleman and his wife; also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, at 223 West Randolph street. no7-x3-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman with his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms at ... Adams street

BOARDING—Several ... rooms, furnished or unfurnished, ... families. Inquire at the Office ... street. oc18-v307 1m GLASS & ...

Lost.

LOST OR STOLEN.—On Monday night last, from Streeter's Barn, ... tillery, on North Branch, a ... hands high. Has a black spot ... in the left fore leg. Any person ... will be liberally rewarded.

LOST.—On the afternoon of ... between 5th, on the South Side of the ... figure crimson ground Brussels ... Every Wagon. A reward will be ... at our Carpet Department. ...

LOST.—An Iron Grey Horse ... face, right hind leg white, ... and is a five year old ... anybody finding or by leaving the ... West Randolph street.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1862.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Grant's movement upon the enemy's works at Holly Springs, engages us it ought the greater share of public attention at the present time. The invincible bravery of his troops, and the uniform success of all our operations in his department, give the promise of a speedy and brilliant triumph for our arms in that quarter, which will, without doubt, clear the way to New Orleans, and open the Mississippi River to comparatively peaceful navigation.

COOK COUNTY.

The total vote of Cook county foots up as follows:

STATE TICKET.

Congress at Large.		*Treasurer.*	
Ingersoll	11,105	Butler	11,072
Allen	9,373	Starne	9,698
Ingersoll's maj	1,731	Butler's majority	1,378

Superintendent.

Bateman	11,044
Brooke	9,346
Bateman's majority	1,698

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

Isaac N. Arnold	11,093
Francis C. Sherman	9,353
Arnold's majority	1,740

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.		*Coroner.*	
D. S. Hammond	11,668	Ernst Schmidt	11,252
Charles Walsh	9,959	*F. Becker*	9,881
Hammond's maj	1,719	Schmidt's maj	1,371

SENATOR, 25TH DISTRICT.

Jasper D. Ward	3,511
L. P. Cheney	1,894
Ward's majority	1,667

REPRESENTATIVES.

59th District.		*60th District.*	
Cook	3,990	Gage	3,419
Throop	3,975	King	3,077
Ginther	2,993	*Fuller*	3,449
Tuley	3,917	*Brand*	3,385
Wetstein	2,178		
Comiskey	2,684		

61st District.

Eastman	3,678
Brentano	3,594
Williams	2,791
Peabody	2,742

Cook over Tuley, 773; Troop do., 758; Ginther do., 746; Gage over Brand, 34; Fuller over King 32; Eastman over Williams, 895, Brentano do., 813.

The figures above given are the votes actually cast. The returns from the 2d district of the 4th ward, the 2d district of the 7th ward, the 9th ward, the 2d district of the 10th ward and Lake View, were thrown out because the judges were not sworn. The only significance of these rejections is, that they defeat Fuller for representative in the 60th district and give the seat to King, which fact has no significance except to these individuals, inasmuch as the legislature is largely Democratic in either case.

The returns from South Chicago (Bridgeport) for town officers were made up, sealed and delivered to the town clerk *without any signatures*—the judges and clerks having failed either to certify to their correctness or to show that any of the requirements of the law had been complied with. No alternative was left to the canvassers but to throw them out. A blunder even less excusable was made by the judges in the 2d district of the 4th ward, who made no returns of the vote for town officers, but sent in a bag full of uncounted ballots, for which the canvassers of course had no use except as curiosities.

BETTER AND BETTER.

While the Western soldiers are advancing against the red-handed traitors, led by Price and Van Dorn, the Chicago *Times* is following them with an entreaty not to apply "the scourge" to our misguided Southern brethren. In its issue of Saturday it favors us with the following paragraph:

In 1834, Mr. Benton, in discussing the operations of the United States bank, said: "He knew that that power was predominant in some of the cities of the South; but he knew also that the bank policy of distress and oppression had not been practiced there. That was not the region governed by the scourge. The high mettle of that region required a different policy. The scourge, though so much the most congenial to the haughty spirit of the money power, was only to be applied where it could be applied with safety; and therefore, the whole region south of the Potomac was exempted from the scourge." Those who assert that "*the scourge*" is the only argument that should be used with the seceded States will do well to consider this one ... and whose hostility to secession knew no bounds.

The *Times* has created such a revolution in the politics of Chicago since the last city election that we can only hope it may continue to preach for Jeff. Davis in this strain, till the next one. Parson Brownlow told us that the editor of that sheet was run out of Michigan by his own party. In the course of another year he will receive notice from the Democracy of Chicago to quit the State under penalty of tar and feathers.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Returns Compared with the Constitutional and Presidential Votes.

Counties.	1862. Rep.	1862. Dem.	Constitu'n. Ag'st.	Constitu'n. For.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
Previously reported	18,740	21,929	25,815	12,804	40,481	18,290
[illegible]	1,300			1,008		1,194
Counties. 19,040	20,229	36,199	13,297	40,481	20,199
Majorities	11,189	17,822		20,282	

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The *State Register* furnishes the following list of majorities in the 8th District:

	Stuart.	Swett.
[illegible]	1,345	
Majority for Stuart, 1,400.	2,150	250

CLINTON COUNTY.

CARLYLE, Nov. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The official vote of Clinton county is as follows: Ingersoll 641. Allen 1,084. Allen's majority 443; Butler 640, Starne 1,092; Bateman 644, Brooks 1,086; Congress, 12th district, Smith 656, Morrison 1,071. Two years ago Douglas had a majority of 547.

STARK COUNTY.

TOULON, Nov. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You are mistaken in placing Stark county in the Democratic column. We gave Ingersoll a majority of 271 votes. Henderson, however, had a majority of 199 over Lovejoy in the county, which is considerably less than his backers expected.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

HENNEPIN, Nov. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The official vote of Putnam county is as follows: Ingersoll 555, Allen 427, Ingersoll's majority 128; Lovejoy 509, Henderson 468, Lovejoy's majority 41.

CASS COUNTY.

BEARDSTOWN, Nov. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Cass county gives about 550 Democratic majority.

MENARD COUNTY.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

This county (Menard) gives a Democratic majority of 197.

MARION COUNTY.

SALEM, Nov. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The returns from this county (Marion) are not all in, but there is no doubt that it gives a Democratic majority of 550.

DEKALB COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Democrat.	Republican.
Paw Paw	34	180
Shabona	8	105
[illegible]		
Republican majority	618	1829 / 1151

CARROLL COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

MT. CARROLL, Ill, Nov. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The official vote of Carroll county is as follows:

Ingersoll	1178	Allen	423
Butler	1178	S les	413
Bateman	1179	Starne	415
Lovejoy	1178	Brooks	413

Yours, &c., R. G. BAILEY.

MONROE COUNTY.

WATERLOO, Nov. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The official returns of Monroe county foot